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PANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Jute Mills Strike Peace Talks

C. R. Exposes Fraud Against Constitution No Parliamentary Sanction For Formation Of 'Interim' Ministries

MADRAS, May 4.
"The more one thinks of it the more marvellous it seems how Parliamentary leaders in Great Britain could tolerate the Governments set up in India in the provinces Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and the United Provinces," says Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a letter to the press.

Twice As Big As Others

"These are generally referred to as the six provinces captured by the Indian National Congress. Six out of the eleven provinces do not give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the population. These six provinces are really twice that of the remaining five provinces which include Sind and the Frontier Provinces. NO PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION

Two-thirds of British India is now placed under a form of Government, which I say, is not sanctioned by Parliament, apart from its being against the wishes of the people of India. FRAUD ON CONSTITUTION

Not only are the present Governments in these six provinces not supported by Parliamentary sanction, but little examination would show that it is a fraud practised by the Executive against the Constitution and a grave offence against the authority claimed by Parliament."

Constitutional Principle

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachari says:—"According to any Government of India Act, be it the older ones or the latest, Provincial Ministers are to be responsible to the electorate in the respective provinces and the Governors' activities are based on responsibility to Parliament. Thus there is left nothing in the air, every function of Government being referred to the one or the other responsibility.

The refusal of the popularly backed Party to accept responsibility must, therefore, result not in the handing over of the Government or any part of it to persons responsible to nobody, but should, according to parliamentary intention and constitutional principle, effect a reversion to responsibility to the British Parliament.

The 'Interim' Ministers now placed in possession are admittedly not responsible to the electorate because they did not want them and do not want them. Written declarations of disassociation from these Ministers have been lodged with the Governors by the majority parties in the respective legislatures, a course which they were compelled to follow as the Governors have so far refused to convene a meeting of the legislatures, taking advantage of the maximum time limit allowed for other reasons by law.

It would not be honest for the Governors to plead that they are in any doubt as to the following commanded by these Ministers. They have been chosen in open defiance of the general election results and subsequent facts leave no shred of doubt as to their being wholly irresponsible to the electorate."

NO RESPONSIBILITY

Governors acting under the advice of these Ministers in these big provinces act, therefore, under no responsibility to the electorate in India, nor can they be responsible in such activities to Parliament or the Secretary of State representing Parliament. If the Ministers advise wholly out of their own personal whims and fancies or interests, there is no constitutional power for the Governor to say no to it so long as such matters fall within the scope of the Ministers' field of operations as defined in the Government of India Act.

It may be that in fact the Ministers having been chosen by the Governors and being de-

FLUCTUATIONS OF FRANC

Market Expects Rate To
Settle Down To 110 To
Sterling

LONDON, May 4.
Faced with the necessity of meeting very heavy losses in the Paris Bourse settlement and encouraged by signs of moderation displayed by the left, Frenchmen have recently been repatriating their Capital.

The franc appreciated sharply in terms of sterling and dollars, though the volume of business was not large, as the market was already short of francs and the French control made no effort to check the appreciation. To-day, however, after further appreciation the franc is tending to weaken as it is believed that the previous rise was overdone and the market is expecting the rate to settle down around 110 to the pound sterling.—Reuter.

WINDSOR-SIMPSON MARRIAGE

No Announcement To
Be Made Until
After May 12

TOURS, May 4.
"Reuter" is officially informed at Chateau de Candé that no announcement with regard to the date of the marriage of the Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Simpson is being made until after May 12.—Reuter's Special.

Windsor At Chateau De Candé

CHATEAU DE CANDE, May 4.
Duke of Windsor reached here at 13/35 hours followed by five other cars with camera men and journalists. Sixty pressmen, 50 gardeners and motorcoaches with tourists were present as he drove up. Fifty cameras clicked as the Duke's car swung into the Chateau but photographers' activities will be fruitless as the car is fitted with a kind of glass which deflected lenses' efforts and photographers merely snap themselves.—Reuter.

U. P. M. L. A.'s CONVENTION

All Parties Invited

LUCKNOW, May 4.
Preparations in connection with the proposed meeting of M.L.A.s convened by the Leader of the Congress Party in the U.P. Legislature, on May 9 and 10, are in full swing and the arrangements are practically complete.

Inquiries made in the Congress office show that besides the Congress members who form a majority in the Lower House, more than a half of the rest are attending the meeting, including representatives of the Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian communities.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is arriving at Lucknow on May 7. The meeting will be held at Bennet Hall, the Lucknow University.—United Press.

says the "Hindu" commenting on the Under Secretary's replies in the House of Commons.

The paper adds: "It is idle to pretend any longer that the present deadlock continues and worsens by a misunderstanding of the position of the Congress."

After referring to the Working Committee's resolution explaining what the Congress wants and Mr. Rajagopalachari's "lucid and reasoned" statement the paper says: "In the face of this clear enunciation of the position to harp on alleged misunderstanding of each other's position by the Congress and the Government is to cloud the issue and waste precious time".—A. P.

MINISTER MEETS LABOUR LEADERS

Situation Discussed In
Three Hours Conference

CALCUTTA, May 4.
Talks of an informal nature took place this morning between the Labour Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, and Labour leader at the former's residence.

The "Associated Press" understands that the conversations lasted three hours and covered the entire field with regard to the jute mill strike situation, the Minister promising to consider the labour view points.

It is further understood that during the discussion the leaders mentioned the recent arrest of prominent Labour leaders.

The Labour representatives included Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee, Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar and Mr. A. M. Zaman, M.L.A.'s.

Notice under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code was served on Mr. Soumendranath Tagore by the District Magistrate of Howrah, prohibiting his entry into the strike affected areas in Howrah.—A.P.

LABOUR LEADER JAILED

One Year For Alleged
Incitement To Violence

CALCUTTA, May 4.
At the resumed hearing of the case in which Hemanta Kumar Bose and seventeen others are prosecuted for alleged contravention of police order on March 28, the accused made a statement pleading not guilty to the charges. The case was adjourned.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah sentenced Thakur Singh a prominent member of the Howrah Labour Union, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of inciting strikers to commit violence. The prosecution arose out of a speech he delivered at a strikers' meeting in which he is alleged to have incited the strikers to kill those strikers who attempted to work in the mill without the permission of the local branch of the Jute Workers Union.—A. P.

NEW REICH LOAN

BERLIN, May 4.
It is announced that a new loan of six hundred million marks "to enable Government to carry out the tasks it has shouldered" will be floated by the Reich in the form of Treasury Bills bearing interest of 4-1/2 per cent. redeemable after fifteen years. Hundred million marks have already been subscribed and the remainder will be offered from May 13 to May 29.—Reuter's Special.

CAWNPORE D. L. B.'s "NO" TO D. M.

CAWNPORE, May 4.
After heated discussion to-day of the District Board of Cawnpore defeated by eight votes to seven the District Magistrate's proposals asking for closure of schools and illumination of public buildings on May 12 and the Secretary's request to members to sanction Rs. 500 for celebrating the Coronation.—A. P.

JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST HAYASHI

TOKIO, May 4.
It is understood Selyukai and Minseito Parties are planning to launch joint campaign against Gen. Hayashi's Government and demand its immediate resignation. This campaign will precede introduction of vote of censure in Diet.—Reuter.

Press Comments

Press comment on the Prime Minister's statement is generally unfavourable.—Reuter's Special.

LATHI CHARGE ON STRIKERS

39 Arrested Sequel To
Police Attempt To Disperse
Pickets

AMRITSAR, May 4.
The strike situation in Narain Swadeshi Mills, Chehratta, about 5 miles from Amritsar, took a serious turn to-day when the police had to be summoned to disperse picketers at the mill gate and 39 persons were arrested, including Mr. Bashir Bukhtiar, General Secretary of the Amritsar Labour Federation. The police made mild lathi charge to disperse the crowd which resulted in slight injuries to six persons.

To-day is the 4th day of the strike which, it may be recalled, is the outcome of the alleged refusal of the millowner to close the mill on the last May Day. The Labour leaders are contemplating to declare a general strike.—United Press.

FORWARD POLICY ON FRONTIER

National Peace Council
Of England Demands
Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 4.
A Communique issued by the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. says: "The National Peace Council of England, which is a Federation of Peace Societies, is following events on India's North-West Frontier with keen interest. The Council is in accord with Faizpur Congress resolution on British policy on North-West Frontier. In particular the Council is anxious to press for enquiry into the economic, political and military situation on the Frontier."

DRAFT SUGAR CONVENTION

International Conference
Decision

LONDON, May 4.
The International Sugar Conference to-night agreed to the Draft Convention, though certain delegates made reservations or said they must consult their Governments.

It is learned that total requirements of free market have been raised to 3,600,000 tons yearly against original estimate of 3,176,000. Canada and Yugoslavia have intimated they cannot sign the agreement without reference to their Governments.—Reuter.

SECOND ELECTION TRIBUNAL FOR PUNJAB

LAHORE, May 4.
In view of the large number of election petitions arising out of the Assembly elections—as many as sixty are reported to have been filed—another election tribunal consisting of Mr. A. R. Cornhill Sessions Judge, Lahore (Chairman), Khan Bahadur Malik Mohd Hussain and Sardar Pratap Singh, advocate (members) has been appointed. The Tribunal will sit side by side with the present Tribunal.

The new Tribunal, is expected to take up first a number of Amritsar petitions, notably against the elections of Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Revenue Minister, Dr. Santram Seth (Congress) and Dr. S. D. Kitchlew.—A. P.

RANGOON, May 4.
On the motion of U. Ba So, the Rangoon Corporation at its monthly meeting to-night decided to accord civic welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on his arrival here. J. Morton (European Group) opposed the motion.—A. P.

Puppet Ministers In Strait Jackets

Congress Clothes Ill Fits Them,
Says Bhulabhai Desai

"The Britisher who knows the truth," he said, "knows that whether apparently demonstrable or not, in reality, the Congress has not only swept the polls, but in the words of a Madras paper, 'it is a regular deluge'." declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at a public meeting held at Dadar on Tuesday night.

What Sir Fazli Said

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai recalled an interview he had with Sir Fazli Hussain, before his death, and said that Sir Fazli had realised that the next fight India would launch, would be carried on at a political and economic platform and that there would be no place for communalism in it.

Frontier Position

Mr. Bhulabhai also made serious allegations against the North-Western Frontier Government and described the methods resorted to secure the defeat of Congress candidates in the recent elections. "But within a few weeks that Government will have to resign despite all the pretensions of the present Ministry" he added.

Mr. Iswarbhai S. Patel, President of the Dadar Ward District Congress Committee, presiding over the meeting, said that the present impasse was reached because the Congress believed in democracy and acted upto the principles of democracy. It was, therefore, natural that the Congress leaders should get into touch with the electorate and keep them informed of the developments. He invited Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to speak.

SHOCK TO BRITONS

Speaking on the present deadlock in the country, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed that Politics in India were no longer the politics of a few men and women who directed the national movement. Politics in this country were the politics of every man and woman.

The election results provided a shock and surprise for the British people. Even a man like Mr. Churchill confessed that he was not aware of the extent of the hold the Congress had on the people of India.

In the North Western Frontier Province, Mr. Bhulabhai proceeded, the Congress put up 38 candidates for the elections to the House of 50 members. Of these 36 were Muslims and 2 were Hindus. That was something for the Muslim critics of the Congress to consider when they spoke of the Congress as a Hindu organisation.

Out of these 36 Muslim seats, it the Government had not been partial—and he said this as a responsible man—the Congress would have succeeded in getting 26 Muslim seats besides the 2 Hindu seats and the Congress would have commanded an absolute majority in a house of 50.

Only 19 were, however, were declared elected. Describing the methods adopted to obtain the defeat of the Congress candidates, Mr. Bhulabhai said that in one case, 2 Congress candidates were in prison before the elections under what were in these parts called the Security Sections, and as it was doubtful whether imprisonment under those sections would disqualify a person, from contesting the elections, he personally advised the two candidates to ascertain from the Government if they would be disqualified. The Government, no doubt, obtained legal advice on the matter, and sent a reply that they would not be disqualified on that ground.

On the day of filing nomination papers, the scrutinising officer, apparently had different instructions, for he rejected the nomination papers. And it would take considerable time before the matter could be taken to a Court, or appeals were filed.

But within a few weeks, he said, the Frontier Ministry was doomed to collapse in spite of the pretensions of the ministers and the Government.

In Assam too the position was almost similar and before very long, the majority there too would succeed in passing a vote of 'no confidence' in the Government.

FOLLOW CONGRESS LEAD

Mr. Nagindas T. Master Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., said that the future lay in the hands of the people themselves. It was for them now to follow the lead the Congress had given.

He appealed to the residents of Dadar that should the occasion arise they should again stand by the Congress loyally and thus hasten the consummation of the desire of a whole nation namely, freedom.

Mr. Wandrekar, M.L.A. (Bombay) proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening.

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

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Must be well versed in the art of managing European Country House. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 8189, the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Foreign Confectioner a
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Apply immediately with testin
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Apply Box No. 8231, "Bomb
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President,
Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality
Municipal Office,
Ghatkopar,
20th April, 1937.

the Gamadia Road
Dated this 4th day of May
1937.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorney
538

9. **PRABHA and others.**

Plans Open Phone

IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

New Theatres' GREAT HIT—

PUJARIN

Adapted from SARAT BABU'S
Famous Novel

Starring:—

SAIGAL

with CHANDRABATI, P. SANYAL
RAJKUMARI, NAWAB & KIDAR

Etc.

THE ROXY

TALKIES :—: NEW QUEEN'S RD.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-30.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
at 2-45 p.m.

SEE:—

DAVE-DEVIL STUNTS

Coupled with TENSE SITUATIONS TO Thrill You—

New India Movie-tone's

SUPER STUNT HIT

JAWAHIR-E-

HIND

Starring:—

Prof. RAO, Miss RAMASHASHI,
Prof. RAO, BABY INDIRA (Sagar
fame), DHANAJEE, ETC.

COME & JOIN THE CROWD AT
THE

WELLINGTON

TALKIES :—: DHABI TALAO.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
at 2-30 p.m.

PRIDE PICTURE

OF INDIA....

SIXTH GLORIOUS

WEEK

They say—

A glorious milestone in Film history

A Picture you will never forget

in life.....



New Theatres, Ltd.
(Calcutta's)
Masterpiece of
Photography &
Direction

The PRESIDENT

Photographed & Directed By:—

Sgt. N. BOSE

Starring inimitable—

SAIGAL

with KAMLESH KUMARI, IEELA
DESAI, NAWAB, JAGDEESH,
B.A., Etc.

DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES
AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES :—: DUBASH THEATRE

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Saturday,

Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

A STAY OF THREE

WEEKS ONLY

Under the patronage of His Highness
The Maharaja Gaekwar
of Baroda

GANDHARVA

NATAK MANDALI

BALIWALA GRAND

THEATRE

BOMBAY.

Sunday, the 9th May at 3-30 p.m.

New Play

AMRITSIDHI

(Mirabai)

SPECIAL CORONATION

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, the 12th May at

3-30 P.M.

EKACH PYALA

Thursday, the 13th May at

3-30 P.M.

MANAPMAN

Booking at the theatre from 3 to

11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

**AROUND THE
COURTS**

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That death was caused by
opium poisoning which she had
administered to herself being un-
able to endure constant ill-treat-
ment at the hands of her hus-
band, was the verdict returned
by the Bombay Coroner's jury at
the inquest to-day on the
body of a girl named Sonobai
Shiwaji, 18 years old, residing at
Supari Bagh, Parel.

Four persons alleged to have
been involved in dacoities in the
district of Jaunpur, U.P., were
produced before the Chief Presi-
dency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The Magistrate passed orders
enlarging them on a bail of Rs.
15,000 and one surety and to de-
posit Rs. 10,000 in cash, in de-
fault to continue in police cus-
tody till May 18th.

A boy aged ten was knocked
down by a motor car causing a
fracture of the leg, this morning,
at Dhobi Talao.

He was removed to the G. T.
Hospital where it was found that
he had sustained a fracture of the
leg.

The Esplanade Police who were
informed of the incident are mak-
ing inquiries.

On a charge of possessing and
disposing of stolen property,
Vithal Hari and Shivaram Vithal
were produced this morning at the
Dadar Police Court and were re-
manded into police custody till the
14th instant.

Ramsing Shersing was arrested
by the Mahim Police, it was al-
leged at the Dadar Court, in con-
nection with the increasing num-
ber of cycle thefts in the north
of Bombay.

At the time of arrest, it was
alleged, he was trying to dispose
of a cycle, which was identified
as the one which disappeared
from the frontage of Messrs. Bhil
and Co., Chemist, yesterday.

The accused was remanded to
custody till the 18th instant.

That he should not be sent to
gaol, because he would come into
contact with hardened criminals,
was the plea put forward by a
man, who pleaded guilty to the
charge of keeping a common gam-
ing house, before the Chief Presi-
dency Magistrate, to-day.

The Magistrate, taking a lenient
view of the case imposed a fine of
Rs. 150. The case against the
accused was adjourned to May 17
at Muzgaon.

The Palton Road Police stated
before the Chief Presidency Magis-
trate on Wednesday, that about
three months ago Mahboob Khan
nad discharged from his services,
Mohamed Omar, his motor cleaner,
and had employed Gopal Nair. For
this reason Omar had nursed a
grievance against both of them.

He sought the help of two of his
friends, Mohamed Kasim and
Ahmed, and all the three agreed
on May 1st that both of them
should be stabbed the same even-
ing.

That evening they called in two
more friends, and after holding a
drinking party in a toddy shop,
sallied out in search of Gopal Nair.

They met him at Fiere Road talk-
ing to some friends. Ahmad hit
him with a bamboo. Omar gave
him a first blow, while Kasim
stabbed him on the throat. After
this exploit they fled. Gopal
Nair was removed to G. T. Hospital
where he lay unconscious for 18
hours.

Yesterday, Mohamed Omar sur-
rendered himself at the Palton
Road Police Station. Mohamed
Kasim was arrested at Ralli
Bunder, while Ahmed is still ab-
sconding.

The arrested persons were put up
before the Chief Presidency Magis-
trate, to-day, on charges of at-
tempted murder and abetment
thereof and were remanded to
custody till May 18th.

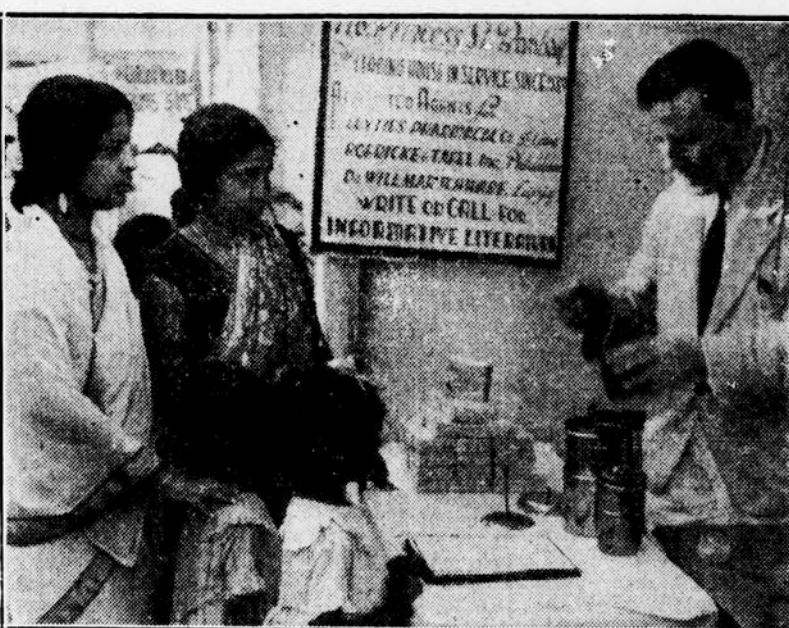
A slight hitch between two wo-
men at a common water tap is
stated to have developed into a
serious stabbing case at Memon-
wada Road, last night.

The Dongri Police, in the re-
mand application, stated that
there was a small dispute over a
common pipe between the wives
of Kismam Hajee Tyeb and Nizam
Haji Mohamed yesterday even-
ing.

The complainant, Nizam, came
back to his house, 4th floor of
Kadia Building, Memonwada
Road, at about 7-30 p.m. and
was making inquiries about the
quarrel, when the two accused
Kasim Haji and Haji Dawood
Haji Tyeb, it is alleged, rushed at
him with a pair of 'chappals' and
a big knife and stabbed him.

The complainant was serious-
ly injured and was bleeding pro-
fusely when he was removed to
the J. J. Hospital, where he is
still in a precarious condition.

Sub-Inspector Umerkhan, it is
stated, succeeded in capturing



Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, began his tour of Khandesh District yesterday morning from Chalisgaon and addressed five meetings in the course of the day at different places when he put the Congress point of view to the public.

INDIA ACT HITS WOMEN

Sec. 275 Debars Them
From Holding Gazetted
Appointments in Railways

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 3.

No notice has been taken of
the Government of India's deci-
sion to exercise powers vested
under Section 275 of the Gov-
ernment of India Act to debar
women from employment to all
services and posts under the
control of the Railway Board or
the Financial Commissioner of
Railways including Attached
and Subordinate offices.

Section 275 was intended to
convey that no bar to public
service will attach by reason of
sex or other disabilities. It pro-
vides exemptions for the Gov-
ernor-General-in-Council to de-
bar the appointment of certain
class of persons to services con-
nected with Federation. The
Government of India have exer-
cised these powers to debar wo-
men from railway services ex-

cept for posts which, from their
very nature, are to be reserved
for women namely those of lady
doctors, matrons, nurses, mid-
wives and teachers in Railway
Schools, typists stenographers,
booking clerks, ticket collectors,
clerks, ayahs and sweepers. This
means women are debarred from
Railway Administration.

Both the accused were placed
before Mr. I. S. Hajee, at the Ma-
zagaon Police Court to-day.

The Magistrate observed that,
as the injured person was in a
precarious condition, it was non-
bailable offence and so remanded
both the accused in Police
Custody till May 18.

the "chappals" and knife, the
articles used in the affray.

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**KHER TOURS
KHANDESH**

Addresses Five Huge Meet-
ings Explaining Congress
Policy

JALGAON, May 4.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the
Congress Party in the Bombay
Legislative Assembly, began his
tour of Khandesh District yester-
day morning from Chalisgaon and
addressed five meetings in the
course of the day at different
places when he put the Congress
point of view to the public.

The meeting, though held at
odd hours, were largely attended
and at each place a resolution en-
dorsing the Congress policy in
the Legislatures regarding 'Minis-
tries, and condemning the 'Inter-
rim' Ministries at present, in office
was adopted.

The resolution further suggest-
ed that Government should con-
vene a meeting of the Legislatures
at an early date.

Having addressed a similar
meeting this morning at Jamner,
Mr. Kher came on to Jalgaon,
where he arrived at 11-30. He will
hold an informal discussion here
this afternoon and proceed to
Bhusaval this evening, returning
to Jalgaon to address a public
meeting to-night.

His tour concludes to-morrow
night.—A.P.

1912---1937

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in Summer

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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Atmosphere Of Fear Dominates Our Schools

Indulal Yagnik On Duty Of Students At Surat Conference

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The first session of the Surat (Southern Sub-Division) Students' Conference was held at Dhamdaha, a village in the adjoining Baroda State territory, on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Indulal Yagnik. The Conference was attended by about 1,000 students, youths and their parents.

Messrs. Godiwala and Chandy of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Mr. Dinker Mehta of the Congress Socialist Party, and the delegates of the Surat Students' Union, the Bular Congress Committee and other fraternal delegates also attended the Conference.

After the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and drew attention to some of the students' problems the President addressed the conference for nearly one hour.

At the outset Mr. Yagnik congratulated the conveners for holding the first Students' Conference in a village and hoped that the grievances and demands of the peasants would be reflected in the speeches and the resolutions of the conference. Moreover, this was the First Conference being held in the Surat District which made history in 1921 and again in 1923 during the heroic struggle of the Bardoli peasants. He hoped that the keen-witted and enthusiastic students of the area would cast off their proverbial laziness and help to usher an era in the Gujarat Students' movement.

Atmosphere Of Fear

Mr. Yagnik then dwelt on the atmosphere of fear and slavery that pervaded our primary and secondary schools. There was the fear of insults and abuses, fear of the rod and chastisement, fear of degradation and dismissal, and above all the constant fear of failure at the annual examinations that weighed like a nightmare on the students' minds. The courses and curricula were so devised as to mar and stifle the growth of the students' minds with their sheer prolixity. And the text-books, written whether by Englishmen or Indians tended to develop an anti-national and pro-British bias.—The very spirit of History, Indian and foreign one of the most important subjects for our boys—was literally stifled under a mass of dates and details which were sometimes carefully doctored to suit the authors' purpose. Again, the unnatural introduction of English as the medium of instruction from the fourth standard onwards, poisoned the whole system of education at its very roots.

The president then dwelt at some length on the Matric Massacre of June last year and on the demands formulated by the Bombay Students' Conference. He deeply regretted that the agitation had been allowed to die down and he appealed to the students of Surat and the whole Presidency to renew vigorous agitation on this most important subject till their just demands were conceded by the blind autocrats of the Bombay University. As the Irish Educationist and martyr Patric Pearse put it, the British Matric examination was devised by Satan in Hell. And to Hell should it be consigned or it should be shorn of its worst features.

College Education

Turning to College education, the President inveighed against similar defects that marred the inelastic and stiff curricula, and anti-national and foreign text-books. Nor was the atmosphere of Czarist autocracy craver fear and cringing slavery absent from Colleges. If the school masters were the petty wardens of our educational prison, the College professors were surely the sergeant and higher officers of the same prison. They might talk

QUETTA STRIKE CONTINUES

QUETTA, May 4.
There appears to be no improvement in the situation of Quetta Labour Strike which continues.

Batches of strikers picketed all entrances to the Cantonment this morning requesting other workmen to abstain from work for the contractors.

The number of strikers is believed to have increased and is estimated between three to four thousand.—A.P.

3,000 WORKERS IDLE AT SERAMPORE

CALCUTTA, May 4.
Three more mills in the Jagatdal (Barrackpore) area resumed work to-day.
Two cotton mills in Serampore struck work yesterday, rendering about 3,000 idle.—A. P.

GOOD RESPONSE TO GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

THIRTY THOUSAND OF CITY'S POOR TO BE FED ON MAY 16TH: COMMITTEE FORMED TO MAKE DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Governor of Bombay's appeal for feeding the poor during Coronation Week has received City-wide attention. Several donations have already been sent to Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary to the Governor.

Thanks to this good response, that about 30,000 poor people will be fed on May 16, while several others, who are under the tutelage of poor institutions, will receive both food and clothing.

A committee has been formed to decide the best way in which the distribution should be made.

The plan the committee has decided upon is in the main similar to the one arranged for King George V's Silver Jubilee distribution. Its outlines were discussed at an informal meeting held in Bombay last evening at which Mr. Shantidas Askuran presided.

It was found by the committee that there was good response to the Governor's appeal. The rough estimate was that about 30,000 poor people would come to the seven distributing centres and each receive one 'patti' of rice, as during the Silver Jubilee distribution.

Committee Formed.
It is expected that by May 10, in response to the Governor's ap-

peal, considerably more money than is necessary for the distribution will be collected. Therefore, whereas the original intention was to designate merely necessary help to each ward, it was decided at the meeting that a definite committee should be formed and that it should be responsible for distributing the balance of the funds left over after deducting the expenses on rice.

This balance, it was decided, should go to the same non-communal institutions looking after the destitute and the sick poor the Silver Jubilee.

The Collector of Bombay Mr. T. E. Streetfield, suggested that those who were present should form a committee and that Mr. Shantidas

(Continued in Col 3)

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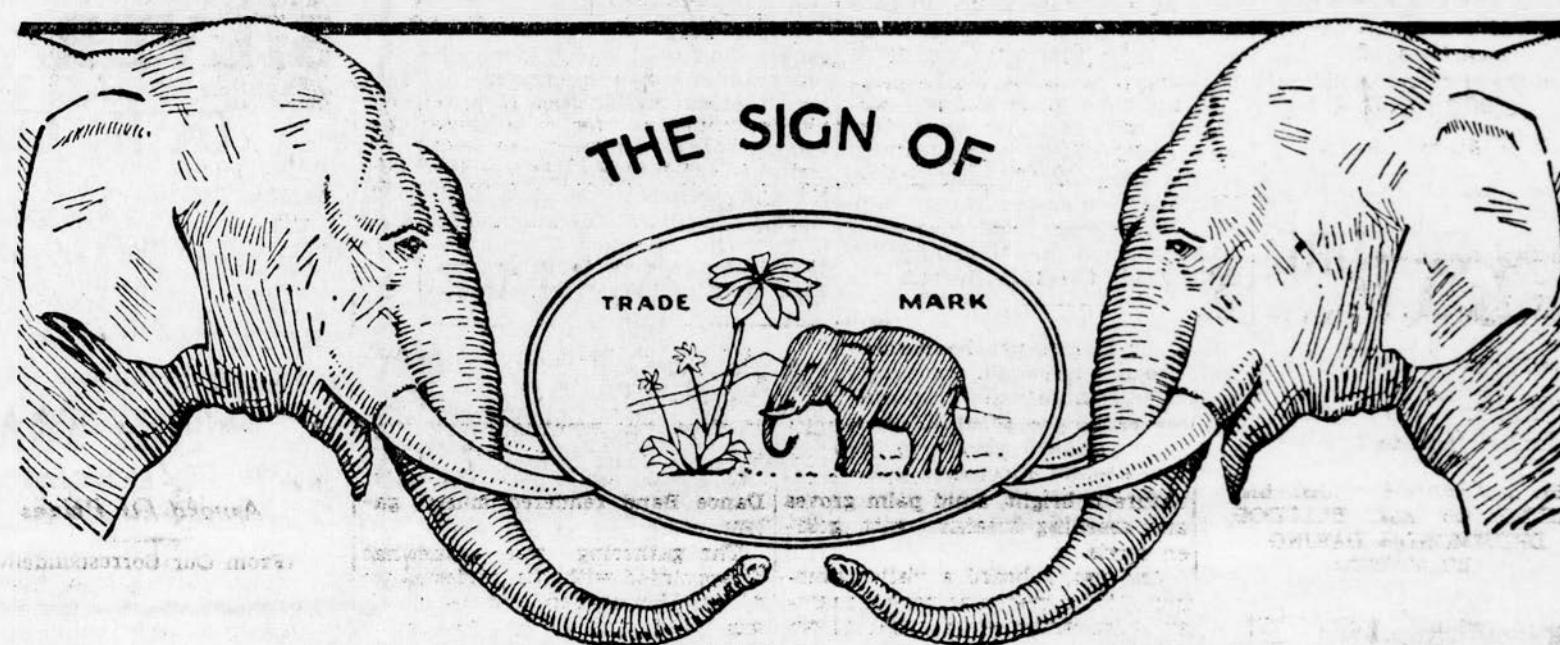
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Wise smokers look for the Elephant



BEARS' QUALITY CIGARETTES



12 annas for 50

2 1/2 annas for 10

(Continued from Col. 5.)
Askuran should be made the chairman. The Collector offered to continue the secretarial work which he had started in his office. He suggested that Mr. Bristow, who had been receiving donations in response to the Governor's appeal, should function as the treasurer to the committee.

Distribution Arrangement.
After the committee had been formed, it was divided into groups of those who should be responsible for the distribution arrangements in each ward. The distribution was fixed for the morning of May 16. The actual number of bags to be distributed has not been ascertained, but it is estimated that between 1,000 and 1,300 bags will be needed.

The sub-committee placed in charge of the distribution in each ward were requested to make their own arrangements in advance to suit the conditions prevailing in their respective wards. They could co-opt whatever members they found necessary.
It was decided to hold another meeting of the main committee on May 14.

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A Girl's Scream!
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ROMANCES!
BULLDOG DRUMMOND
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SIR GUY STANDING
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Fiction's Mighty Hero Sweeps to
Glory on the Screen!
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Anton Walbrook
Elizabeth Allan
Margot Graham
Karin Tamm
Eric Blom
Fay Bainter
Directed by George Nicholls, Jr.
A Pandro S. Berman Production

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HENRY FONDA
LESLIE BANKS
WINGS OF THE MORNING
IN NATURAL TECHNICOLOR
Presenting
THE WORLD-FAMOUS TENOR
JOHN MCCORMACK
A 20th Century-Fox Release

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 10, 1937
Muslim: Safar 22, 1395
Parsi: Adar 2, 1396
Hightide: 6-46 19-11
Lowtide: 1-06 12-45
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 2m
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 6.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Chitral with mails of April 23 due at 10 p.m.

Saturday, May 8.
S. S. Strathaird, with mails for London, sails at 1 p.m.
B. Sc. Examinations results, University Building, 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The O. S. K. steamer "London" Mar. left Sakito on April 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 24 via usual ports.

FRENCH CLASSES CLOSED
The University South Wing French Classes of Prof. M. R. Parekh are closed for the summer vacation until further notice.

GIRGAUM HELPS JUTE STRIKERS
The Jt. Hon. Secretary, G. D. C. C. writes:-
The following resolution has been passed in the meeting of the Managing Council held on Sunday the 2nd instant. "Resolved that a token grant of Rs. 10 be made for the relief of the jute strikers and forwarded to the Central Jute Strike Committee, Calcutta."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION
Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President of the Bombay Medical Union will be "At Home" to the members of the Medical Union and their wives, to the members of the Legislatures from the City of Bombay and Suburbs and the Leaders of the Parties in Legislatures at the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday, May 9 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. G. V. Deshmukh the guest of honour will speak as "Present Day Medical Problems and the Duties of the Legislatures towards them."

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per a.s. "Yoshida Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 5th instant.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The holiday season is now in full swing at Juhu. A never-ending procession of cars and vehicles is to be seen streaming towards this popular pleasure resort. Here nature is bright, amid palm groves and crashing breakers, with golden sands.

And yet, I heard a visitor murmur, if the road was only improved, Juhu would see a larger crowd daily.

Which is more than true for Juhu has a rut of a road from the beach to the creek. This road has been continually condemned by the press, but I must say deaf ears have been turned to the situation by the authorities concerned.

The time has now come when this problem must be met, by some means or other. The main complaint of lack of funds is no excuse, if the Municipality cannot maintain this road then the only remedy is to provincialise this road.

GALA DANCE AT BANDRA
On Sunday night crowds and crowds of both young and old merry-makers flocked to the illuminated tennis courts of the Bandra Gymkhana, the event was a gala open air dance, held in celebration of the Bombay East Indian Association's Golden Jubilee.

This dance could be classed as one of the grandest dance functions the suburbs ever held. The crowds kept coming from 9-30 p.m. and right up to midnight they still kept coming.

Dancing, but for a few intervals of stops, was practically non-stop, and the two bands, the Mayfair Serenaders and the Spotlight Dance Band rendered music galore.

The gathering was somewhat disappointed with the performance of the "Serenaders" while much was said about the "Spotlights" who though only a suburban organisation, rendered music which was greatly appreciated by the gathering.

There was a fox-trot competition which drew a large number of entries and provided a very high standard of dancing. Mr. B. Flanagan and Miss Lopes were the winners of this competition.

To-day is the final day of the closing of the Bandra fete. This fete, as far as the public is concerned, has proved a great success and ought to realise a very big profit, which goes towards the building of a Industrial School for East Indian children.

To-morrow, D'Monte Park, which now is crowded with stalls, will again have that old appearance, but the Bandra Gymkhana is still to house that talkie house for another month, with a change of programme nearly every two days.

The very idea of it getting packed-up houses nearly every day, clearly shows the suburban need of a permanent picture house.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

TO-day

CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"After the Thin Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Evelyn Laye" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jagat Kesari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Manzil" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Pirate Treasure" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Begunah" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Tarzan Escapes" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wings of the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jawahar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dolls of Clay" Time as usual

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATY
A public meeting will be held on Chowpaty to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union to support the demand of Minimum Living Wage of Rs. 30 to every municipal employee put forth by the Union by a resolution passed at its annual general meeting held on 22nd of April 1937. Mr. S. H. Jhaibhalla will be in the chair and the meeting will be addressed by Smt. Mani Ben Kara, Messrs. R. S. Nimkar, V. B. Karnik, Dr. J. N. Choksey and R. K. Vaidya.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN v. TATNIS
Further Hearing Of Defamation Case

The defamation case filed by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan against Mr. R. K. Tatnis, regarding an article published in an issue of a Marathi weekly, "Vividha Vritta", was heard by Mr. R. Mathalane, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, on Tuesday afternoon.

Questioned by the defence counsel, Mr. Khan admitted having carried on campaign against leaders of Muslim community, before and after the riots. An open letter, from his now defunct paper "Hilla" to Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha that his leadership was dangerous to Islam and community, was read in the Court. A cartoon representing Mr. Khan opening the gates to the Muslim masses, was put in as an exhibit. Another appearing in the "Hilla" of October 10, showing Khan as an engine-driver in front of which people had put stones to bar its progress, was also recorded.

The complainant objected to its going in as an exhibit, when Dr. Ambedkar, defence counsel, said that Mr. Khan was taking an extremist's view and so was attacking the other Muslim leaders who held a reasonable attitude towards the Sabha Mandap. An article in the "Hilla" of October 10, called a "A New Prayer to Muslims", challenging the leadership of other Muslims, was also recorded.

Mr. Khan further said that there was no dispute between him and other Muslim leaders regarding the mere construction of the Mandap building and that his view was that there should be no music at all in the Mandap.

Mr. Khan admitted that the defamation case filed against him by Kazi Noor Mohamed Kazi Abdul Karim in 1935 was compounded on the terms that he should apologise and publish the apology in his paper. Regarding another defamation case against him the same year, he said, that he did not remember that the result of the case was an unqualified apology and payment of Rs. 5 for charity.

The case was adjourned to June 1 for further hearing.

Mr. M. T. Khaderbhoy assisted by Messrs. E. M. Pareira and Mohamed Ibrahim conducted the prosecution while Dr. Ambedkar assisted by Messrs. S. M. Varde, M. N. Talpade, R. N. Panday and S. B. Awar defended the accused.

Rajkot has been selected as the venue of the forthcoming All-India Shthanakvadi Jain Parishad.

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And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over
The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sick and the world looks punk.
Salty, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and bright". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: 1/- 6d.

INDIA IN 1935-36
SIMLA, May 4.
It is understood, the last of the series of Indian year books known as "India in year 1935-36" will be issued shortly. This review is compiled by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the new Act does not require its publication.—United Press.

ABOLITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE
I. V. W. Association's Award Of Prizes
(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 4.
The Committee of Indian Village Welfare Association awarded the first prize of Rs. 200 to Mr. V. P. Banpurkar, second year Arts, Morris College, Nagpur, and the second prize of Rs. 100 to Mr. V. Krishna-murti, Annamal University, for best original drama containing propaganda for abolition of child marriage.

Mr. W. R. Puranik, Advocate-General, Central Provinces, has been appointed to act as Judge of High Court, Nagpur, during the absence on leave of Justice Niyogi.

PERAMBUR RETURNS TO NORMAL
MADRAS, May 4.
The situation in Perambur where the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims have been strained since the last week, has now become almost normal. There were no assaults to-day.

The police are rounding up the rowdies and bad characters in the locality who are suspected to have taken part in the disturbances.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO GUJARAT
WARDHAGANJ, May 4.
Mahatma Gandhi and party leave for Gujarat on May 9. He is expected to stay in Gujarat for two weeks.—A. P.

One Shot Dead In Armed Dacoity
AHMEDABAD, May 4.
An armed dacoity is reported from Prantij Taluka, where half a dozen dacoits raided the house of a Bania at mid-night.

As the Bania and his neighbours resisted the dacoits, one Rajput was shot dead in the scuffle that ensued, while another was seriously injured with gun-shots. The dacoits made good their escape with ornaments and cash from the house.—United Press.

CONGRESS V. THE REST
Provincial Election Results At A Glance
(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 4.
It is learnt complete statistics of results of provincial elections in last February have been collected. They show in all the eleven provincial legislatures both Upper and Lower houses, Congress secured 761 seats and non-Congress parties 1,049.

In the lower Houses, Congress obtained 65 seats and non-Congress parties 160.

In the lower House, Congress won 696 seats and non-Congress parties 289.

CORONATION GALA DINNER AT THE TAJ
Governor & Lady Brabourne To Attend

A Coronation Gala Dinner will be given by the Taj Mahal Hotel at their Premises on Monday, May 10 at 8-30 p.m. at which H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne will be present.

Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament

G. I. P. Mechanics Institute And White Spiders Win In Tuesday's Matches

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In the two matches played, in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament, at the Christ Church School Ground, this evening, the G.I.P. Mechanics Institute and 'White Spiders' 'A' beat the Y. M. C. A. 'B' and the Vincent Club, by 1 goal to nil.

In striking contrast to the second, the first game between the G.I.P. Mechanics Institute and the Y.M.C.A. 'B' was well contested and only a solitary goal scored by Whittaker, the Railway centre-forward, towards the middle of the second half, decided the issue.

The second game though opened with level exchanges took an unexpected turn when the White Spiders had things their own way and crossed over with a lead of 5 goals to 2.

The Vincent Club, however, bucked up in the second half and soon decreased the margin when Wilson, their centre-forward, scored the third goal.

GARDINER IN DEADLY FORM
Gardiner, the Winner's Inside-right was playing in a deadly form and alone had the honour of scoring five goals to increase the margin, the White Spiders winning by 8 goals to 3.



The wedding of Miss Vinodini, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Shah, with Mr. Gordhandas son of Mr. Ratilal Mancherbhai Shah, was celebrated at Khar on Monday evening.

FIRST MATCH

The Result:-
G. I. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. 'B' Nil.

The Teams were:-
G. I. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE: S. Monte, O'tman, and Gomes; D'Monte, Knot, and Branch; Banett, Dawson, G. Whittaker, Gallagher, and Whittaker.

Y. M. C. A. 'B': Burgess; Warner, and Mitchell; O'Malley, Ram and Sequeira; Simpson, Scott, Wynnie, Johnson, and Joseph.

Umpires: C. Peters and J. Read.

SECOND MATCH

The Result:-
WHITE SPIDERS 'A' 8 goals
VINCENT CLUB 3 goals

The Teams were:-
WHITE SPIDERS: Neucher; Robertson, and Lee; Muthall, Spilling, and Rodrigues; Lisenburg, Gardiner, Wilkins, Saby and Ferreira.

VINCENT CLUB: Millard; James; Creed, Fabric, and Joseph; S. Pitt, Corke, Wilson, Thomas and R. Pitt.

To-day's Match

At 4-20 p.m.: APOLLO ATHLETICS vs. KHATAU SPORTS.

At 5-40 p.m.: Y. M. C. A. 'A' vs. 'TIMES OF INDIA'

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1937

TASKS AHEAD

Though the authorities in India appear to be supremely unconcerned about the constitutional crisis developing in the country, observant people in Britain have their own misgivings, to judge from the continued interpellations in Parliament and the comments in the British Press. But the discussion in the Commons on Monday was somewhat pointless. Mr. Morgan Jones' suggestion, for instance, to refer the dispute to the Federal Judges is no longer a live issue; for, apart from the British Government's refusal to accept the suggestion, none has so far questioned the competence of the Governor to give the assurance as authoritatively interpreted by the Congress Working Committee. The question now is whether the Government are willing to give the assurance and only they can decide that question, and not any other outside tribunal. Resenting the obstinate contention of the Under-Secretary that the Viceroy would move in the matter only if approached by the Congress, Mr. Lansbury deprecated any standing on dignity and said that as the Viceroy is "very strong", it is his business to bring about a settlement. Congress expects the Viceroy or the Governors to move in the matter not because they are strong but because it is their duty to concede the demand of the Congress.

Make-Believe

It appears that, because Congress, which first refused to accept office, later consented to accept it, though conditionally, then demanded but a modest concession about only some of the special powers of the Governors, and then so interpreted the demand as to remove all possible constitutional difficulty in conceding it, the Governors and the Viceroy expect the Congress to make further compromises. The Congress cannot possibly do that and the sooner the Governors realise this the better for them. The "Times" suggests that the example of the five co-operating provinces may persuade the Congress to modify its attitude of aloofness and distrust while the provincial leaders may note with some concern that in the provinces where they could have accepted office the minority ministries have adopted programmes closely resembling their own and without any interference from the Governors. All ministries are copying the Congress programme

but they only make a distant approach to it, more or less as a make-believe, and naturally they will never come in conflict with the Governors. Congress does not envy such ministries. It wants a radical programme and in carrying it out will not brook interference from the Governors. The "Times" also contends that in the matter of the Governors' powers India has been even more liberally treated than the earlier Dominions, since these powers which were left undefined in the Dominion constitutions, are actually limited in the Government of India Act. The "Times" will find it hard to prove its claim. In no Dominion constitution were the Governors given such wide powers as are given to those in India. That is precisely why the latter are loath to waive them. However, it is no use bandying words at this stage. When those who are working for complete independence demand an assurance about some of the powers of the Governors, the surprise is that the demand is so modest.

Grotesque Plea

The most grotesque plea urged by the supporters of Government is that, though the Governor's powers may be wide, they are not likely to be used ordinarily. How can Congress swallow the idea when it sees the Governors are grossly abusing their power in forming minority ministries, thereby doing something positively unconstitutional, according to eminent constitutional jurists in India? The Governors are doing worse. They are abetting the Ministers in their efforts to undermine Congress discipline. The methods that are being pursued by certain Ministers in this connection are most disreputable. However, they should be regarded as a challenge to the Congress and the challenge must be taken up in right earnest. Without wasting more time about negotiations or mere demonstrations, Congress workers should betake themselves to the more active tasks ahead in perfecting mass organisation and through it ending the new Constitution. The Working Committee's resolution on this point and the President's latest statement are not detailed enough about the activities to be pursued. But they are suggestive enough and earnest Congress Committees should not find it difficult to chalk out programmes for themselves in the light of past Congress resolutions.

Rebel Reverses

The tide has again been turning in the Spanish war for the last four days. The brutal and inhuman atrocities perpetrated from the air on defenceless towns and Basque women and children by Franco and the Germans have failed to strike terror among the heroic defenders. More. They are striking back. And the reports of the last few days offer the hope that the rebels will be decisively beaten—unless in the meantime they receive further assistance from Germany and Italy. This assistance, we fear, is not quite unlikely. The meeting between Signor Mussolini and General Goering has been followed by one with the Italian Dictator and Baron von Neurath. They discussed, naturally, Spain also. During the last meeting it was decided to take no action, because Franco appeared to be winning. But the situation is changing. Will Mussolini and Hitler allow their pro-

tege to be beaten without doing anything more to help him, when, particularly, they know that they can perpetrate every violation of International Law and even the Non-Intervention agreement with complete impunity? By the way, General Franco has declined to guarantee the safety of operations—under Anglo-French aegis—in Bilbao for the evacuation of women and children. This clearly shows that the rebel is in a desperate position. But the tragedy is that he is by no means above the inhumanity that is feared—he has already proved it and his masters have provided him with worse precedents in Abyssinia. Meanwhile, however, it is something to be told that Britain has at last summoned enough courage to proclaim her determination to protect refugee ships at least on the high seas.

Blessings Of Freedom

Afghanistan, victim of a serious deprivation of the divine blessing, that is to say, of the tutelage of an Imperialist Power from Europe—has to do things for herself even in the matter of removing her backwardness. But she is doing it splendidly as, in fact, every independent nation does. We published yesterday an interview with Professor Dr. Hasan Resat, a famous Turkish Doctor who is in charge of the work of organising Medical Education and Public Health in Afghanistan. The details of what is be-

ing done leads one to hope confidently that in 10 years Afghanistan will achieve what India has failed to achieve in over a century of British rule and trusteeship. Another thing that is noteworthy is that, being independent, she can secure foreign help and assistance without having to submit to foreign domination as an alleged price of it. What is particularly gratifying is that the bulk of medical men who are to serve Afghanistan are drawn from Turkey rather than from the grasping Imperialist countries

WHY NOT TROLLEY BUSES FOR BOMBAY?

A Suggestion For Safer, Noiseless And Speedier Traffic

(BY G. R. PRASANNA.)

The subject of this article was suggested by the smash of a tramcar that recently occurred in Cruikshank Road on the evening of the 9th instant. Immediately after the smash the whole tram traffic on that route was held up until the smashed car was towed by a tug to a siding. The passengers in tramcars coming from the rear of the smashed one were forced to get down and had to take the best course feasible at the moment. The congestion could not be cleared quickly as the smashed car was bound to the track.

Trolley Buses.

As a corollary, trolley bus suggested itself which was superior to tram under similar conditions. It might be questioned whether trolley bus could be recommended from such an "unusual accident." Trolley Bus, if it has to be adopted, must satisfy major issues, as well as at the same time in terms of the services rendered must be superior to tram car.

Considering the latter point of view it is indisputably proved by trolley bus services abroad mostly in England. Its ability to draw up to the kerbside to pick up passengers has lowered the number of accidents as compared with tram car where passengers have to run up to the centre of the road to board the tram. It is true that the B. E. S. T. in trying to be a public utility concern touches only the fringe of the problem leaving the cause of accidents untouched. The Safety First Association, no doubt, are doing the best needed to inculcate the traffic sense in the public, but the root cause is left as it is in the face of a better vehicle that has solved the problem to a great extent abroad. Even in case a trolley bus suffers from an accident it can be drawn to a side of the road without affecting the through traffic.

Silent Running.

One other great advantage is that the trolley bus is silent in running unlike the nerve-racking noise of trams rolling over the track. No doubt it is tolerated until to-day as there was no alternative. The residents on the route would feel it a boon to have a scheme which gives relief to the already over-strained nerves.

Those passengers who are afloat of boarding trams board the Diesel buses which are comfortable. But the snag is that it is twice as costly as the trams. Thus most of the public has to run the risk of being knocked down while boarding trams. Is it possible to have it both ways combining comfort and cheap transport? This is amply shown by trolley bus installations which are growing in number.

It might be contended that the problem is one-sided from the public point of view. What about the operating concerns who have invested capital towards public transport services? The answer to this question is ably met by David Brownlie in his article on London Passenger Transport as published in "The Engineer" of India, of February 1937. He says that London Passenger Transport Board are so convinced of the economy of the Trolley bus service that they intend scrapping the tram services all over London. Relative operating costs of trams, trolley bus, and petrol omnibuses as published in Ransome's trolley bus pamphlet and in a book ably written by R. A. Bishop on Electric Trolley Buses show that the new comer is lowest in operating costs rendered to the public. But in Bombay, B. E. S. T. runs two systems catering for the public. One is the omnibus (mostly Diesel Buses) and the other the tram. A local contemporary recently published an article on "The Trolley Bus" as an effective unit of transport. It is pointed out in the article by T. E. Thomas, Vice-President of the Institute of Transport (Continued on Page 14 Col. 5)

of Europe. It saves Afghanistan from a considerable amount of intrigues and rivalries at her expense and it also constitutes an expression of solidarity among the Powers of the middle east. By the way, it also, not a remarkable achievement that Turkey should have changed from the sick man of Europe to a position in which she should be able to help others? The reason of the miracle is obvious.

Soviet's Budget For 1937

Illustration Of Brilliant Progress And Improvement

By
ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

The State budget of the U.S.S.R. which was made public the other day, after a delay of over three months, indicates the further gigantic progress and prosperity of the only Socialist State on the earth's surface. In the Soviet Union, it must be borne in mind unlike in other countries, every branch of national life is brought strictly under a planned system. The State is owner of all industries, natural wealth, transportation, export and imports, etc. In a word the State not only produces commodities but also distributes them. It takes care of the education of the people, of their health protection and guarantees all citizens employment and so on. This system has shown its undisputed superiority over the anarchical system of economy prevailing in other countries to-day. Below we give a vivid picture of the development planned for the various fields of the economic and social life in the U.S.S.R. during the year 1937.

Soviet Budget Of 1936

1936 being the fourth year of the Second Five-Year plan, will be marked in the history of the development and progress in all phases of the USSR as one of the most brilliant and memorable of years. It was owing to this remarkable progress that the Soviet Union was able to adopt the new Constitution. It was also owing to these successes that the popular slogan of "life has become better, life has become gay" was materialised. Here are a few facts and figures that speak for themselves: all industries of the USSR increased their output by 23 per cent. Heavy industry made such astounding progress that it already fulfilled 93.3 per cent. of the Second Five-Year Plan, in 1936, that is, a year ahead of the date fixed for its fulfilment.

Agriculture, notwithstanding unfavourable climatic conditions and draught in some areas, on the whole made considerable progress

Cotton production has also fulfilled the Five-Year plan ahead of time. Railway transportation over-fulfilled the annual plan set for it, by 8 per cent. There was such an increase in the production of manufactured goods for mass consumption that the 1936 plan was over-fulfilled by 30 per cent.

Increased industrial activity called for more employment, and hence there was an improvement in the living conditions of employees. During the course of 1936 on million additional men were employed by State offices and enterprises. A considerable improvement was made in the living conditions of workers and peasants. In 1936.

Planned Budget For 1937

According to the plan, the entire industry of the USSR is to produce in 1937, an output worth 103,000,000,000 roubles. This will be an increase of 20 per cent over last year in the total industrial output. The plan calls for an increase of 19.5 per cent. in the output of industries producing means of production (machinery) and 20.8 per cent. in industries producing means of consumption.

The People's Commissariats of Heavy Industry and Defence Industry top the list of both output and expenditure. This is probably the Soviet reply to the general competition in rearmament which Europe has started and on which Great Britain alone is spending 1,500 million pounds sterling. France is not lagging behind Great Britain while Germany found satisfaction in keeping its figures regarding armaments secret, a fig leaf to hide the fact that the entire German National income is being spent on machinery of war. Mussolini did not even hide his negligence, he made no secret of the fact that the last Italian penny is being spent on rearmament, necessary of course to "maintain peace".

The combined output of the Heavy and Defence Industries is

to make the enormous total of 40,685,000,000 roubles (all roubles mentioned in this article are at the quotation of 1 rouble = 100 Indian rupees) when one pound sterling was equal to approximately 10 Russian Rubbles. The total output of the Light Industry is scheduled at 10,316,000,000 roubles, the Food Industry 11,430,000,000 roubles, etc.

Here are the quantities of the various vital productions and manufactured goods which Soviet industry is to turn out during the present year. These gigantic figures indicate the economic strength that the USSR has achieved. Electric power 40,500,000,000 kilowatts; coal 150,150,000 tons; oil 32,160,000 tons; pig iron 16,012,000 tons; steel 20,150,000 tons; sheet iron 15,623,000 tons; rails 1,200,000 tons; copper 145,000 tons; lathes, 41,016; locomotives, 1900; freight cars 42,500; passenger cars 1,500; river ships 64,800 H.P.; tractors, 2,560,000 H.P.; harvesting combine machines, 55,000; automobiles 220,000; bicycles 900,000; motorcycles 15,000; cotton textile fabrics, 4,084 million metres; wool fabrics 108,000,000 metres; silk fabrics 58,270,000 metres; footwear 190,000,000 pairs; sugar, 2,000,000 tons, etc.

Attention To Agriculture

Great attention is paid under the new budget to agriculture and its development. The plan for cultivated land is fixed at 138,910,000 out of which 123,024,000 will be cultivated by the kolхозes or collective farmers. The machine-tractor depots for serving kolхозes are to be increased by 612 new depots, making the total number of such depots 5,612 by the end of 1937. Furthermore, 66,000 new tractors are to be supplied to agriculture in addition to other agricultural implements worth 1,200,000,000 roubles.

One of the most remarkable items of the budget is that dealing with Education, Health Protection, Art and cultural development. (Continued on page 9 Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BUTLER ON FRONTIER BOMBING

The bombing on the Frontier was the subject of a question in the House of Commons the other day. If it were not for the fact that the problem involves destruction of life and property Mr. Butler's answer, carefully prepared beforehand, would be amusing. Mr. Butler sought to make too much of "ample warnings". "Ample warnings" cannot justify resort to methods that ought to be repugnant to any real civilisation. "As far as it was known, there had been no non-combatant casualties, no dams and reservoirs had been destroyed and the crop damage was negligible." The very wording of the answer makes one suspect otherwise. And what is worse, Mr. Butler practically seeks to justify bombing on the ground that it failed to achieve results that are inevitably associated with it. Mr. Butler finally reiterated the usual professions about "gradual civilisation and economic betterment". Imperialism never realises potent self-abandonment, much less the lesson of history.

WARNING TO PRINCES

While the fight against the Provincial part of the new Constitution is thickening, the Congress President is not unmindful of the Federal part. He reminds us of the Congress decision to prevent the very introduction of the Federal structure and warns the Princes against registering "another unfriendly act by joining the Federation despite the unanimous opposition of political India". He also gives a timely hint, to the Princes that what will count in future is not the antiquated treaties to which the people consented were no parties, but a treaty which the people of India make with others. Let not the warning give the Princes the impression that by only refraining from joining the Federation their autocracy will be any less resisted. The only way they can safeguard their legitimate interests is to assume the role of constitutional rulers in their own States.

JINNAH ANSWERED

It is a little unfortunate that the news agencies did not communicate immediately to Press the full text of Pandit Jawaharlal's last statement in reply to Mr. M. A. Jinnah. We publish the text elsewhere to-day. It must be read with care and attention particularly by Muslims. It is a clear and conclusive answer of the Congress as also an equally clear and conclusive exposure of the absurdity of Mr. Jinnah's claims on behalf of the Muslim League. It is so simple in its elucidation of all this that even a school boy can understand and appreciate the true position, but not of course, those whose minds are obsessed with prejudices whatever the nature of those prejudices. The path of Congressmen is, however, clear. They must, with a very clear conscience carry the message of Congress and national freedom to Muslims. So also is the duty of Muslims clear.

SALARY CUTS

The U. P. Cabinet is understood to have decided, as an economy measure, to reduce the salary scale of menial servants. This is beginning economy at the wrong end. Indeed, we doubt if menial servants anywhere in India get a wage that it will be fair to reduce. Retrenchment must begin at the top and it is but fair that the higher salaries must suffer a larger cut, voluntarily or compulsorily. Ministers everywhere must suggest that Governors and all those officers whose salaries cannot be cut legally should voluntarily accept an emergency cut, the ministers themselves setting a good example. No Budgets should be tolerated by the public which do not provide for substantial cuts in all higher salaries.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

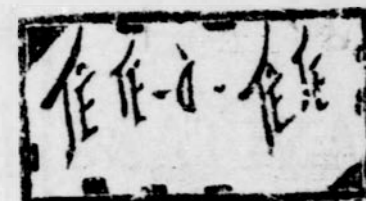
Thanks to Mr. M. R. Masani's assiduous efforts, there is now some hope that the lot of the lower paid municipal staff will soon be bettered. Though the Standing Committee had twice rejected the proposal to give a minimum salary of rupees thirty to all municipal employees owing

to the high extra expenditure involved, the Corporation has once again referred back the question to that body for reconsideration. While we doubt whether the thirty rupee minimum will be accepted even now, the speeches made by, among others, Mr. Sultan Chinnoy and the Municipal Commissioner, evince a welcome recognition of outlook. Most probably a compromise formula favouring a graded increase in pay will be accepted, though falling short of the immediate necessity, will mark some improvement upon the present situation. There is no reason, however, why the bold step of raising the general tax should not be resorted to to ensure a living wage for the city's devoted servants. But following the excellent lead given by the Madras Corporation is it not first necessary to reduce the bloated salaries of the Commissioner himself and other highly-paid officers and employees of the Municipality?

Need For Open Spaces

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Bombay is developing like anything. Tracts of lands which were lying desolate hitherto, are now being utilised for building purposes. Matunga and Dadar are fast developing and big palatial buildings are being constructed with a rapidity unknown before. But there is one great danger to which I would like to draw the attention of the Municipal Corporation. It should see that recreation grounds and playing grounds are reserved for children and also open grounds for elderly persons so that they may be able to spend some of their time in the open for the sake of their health. Bombay is lacking in such grounds and it is a pity that no proper attention has been paid to it. There is a terrible dearth of recreation and playing grounds and if this question is not tackled properly, the health of the citizens is bound to be affected adversely. Will the Corporation do its duty in the matter?—Yours, etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO".
Bombay, April 30.



A STABLE SIND

—Leader in an Anglo-Indian Contemporary
Yes, it is a tribute to the energy with which Sir Ghulam Husain and his companions are trotting about their duties under the expert and sympathetic guidance of Sir Lancelot Galsworthy. A tribute to the "Men-on-the-Spot".

According to Lord Sankay "the future of India lay in the hands of those living in India".

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Sahasrabudhe, Labour Minister in Bengal, had come to the conclusion that the (Jute) strike did not arise from genuine dispute but was a political strike.

The Hon. Minister had just come from Darjeeling, you know.

Six months ago, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Fazul Haq told him that he, Mr. Fazul Haq, was the Khadim (servant) of the Congress.

Well, Mr. Haq being the reverse of static he is not what he was six months ago.

He is now an Honourable man.

Jawaharlal also recalled that only some weeks back Mr. Haq had declared the Jute strikers demands to be legitimate.

They were then. But then Mr. Fazul Haq lives and learns—in the Secretariat.

In spite of the fact that his supporters in the Japanese Diet number only 40 out of 466, General Hayashi announces that his Government intends to remain in power.

This is nothing original. In fact it is a bad imitation of India.

Interviewed by the Junior College, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he had not sent a telegram to General Hayashi congratulating him on his efforts towards "developing the constitutional Government peculiar to Japan in a spirit of devotion, public service and self-effacement" and welcoming these efforts as an unmistakable Democratic Swarajist expression of Indo-Japanese solidarity.

"The reality of to-day is British Imperialism on one side and Indian nationalism as represented by the Congress on the other."—Jawaharlal

Another reality of to-day is Congress on the one side and Shri Shankaracharya, Bhai Parmananda, Messrs. Jinnah, Fazul Haq, Bhopalkar, etc., on the other.

So the full reality of to-day is Indian nationalism as represented by the Congress on the one side and—yes, as you say, it is quite clear.

The creed of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah announces, accepts "all legitimate and peaceful means."

If this is so we regard the creed as "wholly incorrect and misleading." It is a most mischievous and malicious attempt on the part of the creed to betray Mr. Jinnah in the matter of a fundamental and vital difference with the Congress. The treachery to the leader calls for disciplinary action against the creed.

THIS IS "CIVILISATION!"
Mr. Butler affirmed that the Government policy on the Frontier "was to restore peace and order and maintain good relations with tribes with a view to gradual civilisation and economic betterment."

—By means of bombing houses, crops and property!

At the Conference of Parliaments of the Empire "Sir Manekji Dadabhai and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were among those who participated in a debate on foreign affairs and the League of Nations."

We are glad the Junior College has missed the item.

"I just read in the paper about a Hollywood film star who has never been divorced," said the ardent movie fan.

"Really?" answered her bored husband. "Who was it—Shirley Temple?"

Muslims Will Not Only Join But Lead Congress

Dr. Khan Saheb Holds That It Is The Only Body Which Safeguards Minorities' Interests

LAHORE, May 4. "Muslims will not only join the Congress, but they will lead it" said Dr. Khan Saheb in a press interview.

He added that the so-called leaders, who were advising Muslims to keep away from the Congress were misleading them. The Congress was the only representative body, which safeguarded the interests of all communities. The decision of the Congress to bring Muslim masses to the Congress fold had consternated the so-called leaders. Dr. Khan Saheb was fully convinced that Muslims would not only join the Congress in large numbers, but eventually take the lead in the freedom movement. He was confident that the Congress would be victorious.

Dr. Khan Saheb had a talk with Mr. Subhas Bose at the latter's residence this morning.—A.P.

Three Rulers In Army Promotions

SIMLA, May 4. The promotions undermentioned to the rank of Hon. Lt.-Col. in the Army from to-day are announced in the London Gazette: The Maharaja of Datta, the Raja of Baria and the Raja of Tehri (Garhwal).—A.P.

INSURGENTS ISOLATED

Plight Of Italians Trying To Escape

BILBAO, May 3. Mixed insurgent column of about 2,000 men including high proportions of Italians is said to be completely isolated by Basque forces in the small Port of Bermeo, which Government troops evacuated on Friday.

According to a Basque officer, who returned here from the front to-day, dozens of Italians have been jumping into sea trying to escape by swimming across the Guernica inlet, a distance of two miles under Basque machine gun fire. Insurgents tried to help the trapped troops, but it is claimed that these have been driven off by Government coast batteries at Cape Machichaco.—Reuter.

Basque Militiamen's Stiff Resistance

SALAMANCA, May 3. Both Vitoria and Salamanca communicate admit stiff resistance by Basque militiamen, five miles from Mangula near Dima and at Amorebieta three focal points in attempt to encircle Bilbao.

Claims that Amorebieta was captured last night are not substantiated. Later communicate refers to fierce fighting on outskirts of the town and surrounding heights.

Non-Intervention Committee To Appeal To Both Sides

LONDON, May 5. Measures to prevent the bombing of open towns was suggested by Britain at to-day's meeting of the Non Intervention Sub-committee. All delegates concurred with the British suggestion that an appeal be addressed to both sides in the Spanish conflict. Indeed it was thought an appeal might be made without bias and the contestants be asked to undertake to conduct future operations with the utmost regard for humanitarian considerations.

Pending their next meeting, the delegates will consider the best method of appeal.—Reuter.

Rebel Attack On Br. And French Papers

LONDON, May 3. Violent attack on British and French Press is made in an In-

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Agenda Before A. I. Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind Executive

MORADABAD, May 4. The Working Committee of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind, is holding its session here. Mufti Kifayatullah presiding. Amongst those attending the session are: Maulana Ahmad Saeed (Working Secretary), Maulana Husain Ahmad (Deoband), Maulana Ataulah Shah Bukhari (Punjab), Abu Mohasin Mohammad Sajjad (Monghyr), Abdul Halim Siddiqi, Hafizur Rehman, Bashir Ahmed and Mufti Mohammad Naimi of Ludhiana.

Important items on the agenda are the question of participation of Muslim in the activities of the Congress and the reorganisation of Jamiat on a wider basis to make it more popular and representative.

Telegrams have been sent to Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad requesting their attendance and their replies are being awaited. Maulana Habibur Rehman, President, All-India Majlis Ahrar, is also expected to attend the session.—A.P.

Roy's Question To U. P. Police

Appeal To Civil Liberties Union To Take Up His Cause

BOMBAY, May 4. Mr. M. N. Roy, the editor of the "Independent India" published from Bombay, has issued a statement to the Press vigorously protesting against the "unlawful" interference of the U. P. police with the circulation of his paper "Independent India".

He refers to the two searches which took place—one at Jaunpur and the other at Cawnpore—and wonders under what law the police could seize and take away copies of his paper which is being printed and circulated after having complied with all the provisions of law.

He characterises these acts as "unlawful" interferences with the civil right of the citizens to read and circulate a lawful publication.

Mr. Roy has appealed to the Civil Liberties Union to take up the cause.—United Press.

urgent communique owing to the former's condemnation of "hypothetical bombardment of a small town" as anti-humanitarian. The communique accuses these newspapers of remaining silent at tens of thousands of murders and outrages in towns in Government hands and it asserts that the bombardment of Guernica would have been justified as a munitions manufacturing centre. Nevertheless they had refrained from so doing though possibly a few bombs fell there in the course of military operations.

The communique strongly reiterates that Guernica had been destroyed by Government's incendiary bombs and dynamite.—Reuter.

"Indus" Arrives At London

LONDON, May 4. The "Indus" has arrived on the Thames and is moored near the Tower Bridge where the vessel has created great interest. Londoners rarely have the opportunity of seeing all white warship of the Royal Indian Navy and the presence of the "Indus" is regarded as welcome and imposing coronation "visitor" to the Thames. Pictures of the "Indus" are published in evening papers.—Reuter.

WHEN HAYASHI WILL RESIGN

Japanese Premier Awaits Opposition In Diet

TOKIO, May 4. The Premier, General Hayashi, stated at a Press Conference that his Government, which is non-party, will only consider resigning if the parties showed their feeling against the Government openly in the Diet.

He had no intention of negotiating with the parties to attempt to secure their co-operation.

Meanwhile, he reiterated his determination to remain in power.—Reuter.

DESPITE FILM WORKERS' STRIKE

Production Proceeding Almost As Usual

HOLLYWOOD, May 4. Despite the fact that 6,000 technicians and other film work-people are on strike and thousands pickets are patrolling the gates in nine major studios, film production is proceeding almost as usual.

Mr. Smith, President of the Federated Motion Picture Crafts Strike Committee, alleges that during the night when the picket lines are thin many make-up men and other workers are brought in to the studios.

Executives of Paramount Studios were delayed owing to matchsticks being wedged into the locks of office doors.—Reuter.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

Sequel To Taking Delivery Of Parcel Of Alleged "Red" Literature

LUCKNOW, May 4. Ashutosh Ganguli, an employee of the railway workshop and a member of the Railway Union Lucknow has been arrested by the local C.I.D. police.

It is stated that Ganguli had gone to the railway parcel office to take delivery of some parcel which contained alleged communist literature. The local police who received previous information posted a constable in plain clothes who arrested him while taking delivery of the parcel.—United Press.

BASQUE REFUGEES IN FRENCH VESSELS

LA ROCHELLE, May 4. The French steamer "Margau" carrying 500 refugees is due to leave Bilbao by to-night's tide. Two other French vessels with capacity for 500 and 1,000 people respectively will be leaving tomorrow. The vessels have been selected by Naval authorities here on the orders of the French Government and will receive their instructions regarding ports of destination when on high seas. Men and women school teachers have volunteered to accompany the children separated from their parents.—Reuter's Special.

Von Neurath Meets Mussolini

Prolonged Talk Over European Situation

ROME, May 3. Baron Von Neurath arrived here this morning and had a twenty-five minute meeting with Signor Mussolini at Palazzo Venezia this evening.

According to authoritative circles they discussed general European Situation, it is believed including Spain, also Rome Berlin axis.

It is authoritatively stated that meeting will not have any outcome that need alarm anyone. It is believed Austrian question was further considered and it is agreed that no Danubian solution can succeed without full participation of both powers.

This principle according Geyda, will now be national claims of Germany. Two powers will follow common line with regard to Western Pact but no solution thereof will be pressed for until problem of Spain is settled.—Reuter.

"SUBHAS CONGRESS FUND"

Congress President's Appeal To Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 4. On the eve of his departure for Burma, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following appeal in connection with "Subhas Congress Fund", which is proposed to be raised to commemorate the return of Mr. Subhas Bose after long years to the public life of Bengal:—

"The return of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after long years of imprisonment, exile and internment is an event of importance not only in the public life of Bengal, but that of India. We have waited so long for him impatiently and with anxiety, and now that he has come back to us, we hope he will soon be restored to health and to public work."

Continuing Panditji says: "I am glad a committee has been formed in Bengal to celebrate his return in a suitable manner. What better celebration can there be than to strengthen the Congress work in Bengal and base it on sure foundations. The proposal to collect a fund of one lakh of rupees to do so seems to me to be eminently fitting."

In conclusion Pt. Jawaharlal appeals: "I commend this proposal to the public and hope their response will be worthy of the person we honour, and the great cause we serve"—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

LAHORE, May 4. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's temperature is slowly coming to normal. He is having good sleep and appetite. His weight is almost the same as on the last occasion. Mr. Bose is likely to leave for Dalhousie as soon as he is able to undertake the journey.

Hundreds of people continue to visit Dr. Dharwarji of Mr. Bose, Representative of the Students' Union, members of the Servants of People Society and prominent leaders including Lala Shamlal and Dr. Gopichand met Mr. Bose to-day and had informal talks on the present political situation. Though the date of Mr. Bose's

POLICE POST ATTACKED

Tribesmen Dispersed With Casualties By Govt. Aircraft

SIMLA, May 4. Yesterday, the 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade withdrew to Mir All, the operation being completed at 5-30 p.m.

There was long range sniping during the day, but we sustained no casualties. South of Manzal, a large gang of tribesmen attacked the police post at Surkamar. The gang was engaged by our aircraft and dispersed with casualties.

A party of North Waziristan scouts engaged the enemy gang near Datta Khel, killing three of them and wounding one. Razmak camp was sniped on Sunday night. Gangs are still abroad in South Waziristan but there are no further incidents to report.—A.P.

DR. SCHUSCHNIGG AT BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, May 3. President Miklas and Dr. Schuschnigg have arrived to-day on an official state visit. They were accorded magnificent reception in the gaily decorated City. A salute of 96 guns provided a promising prelude to conversations aiming at cementing and closing of Austro-Hungarian relations.—Reuter.

VATICAN AND GERMAN CATHOLICS

VATICAN CITY, May 4. The controversy between the Vatican and the German Government over the position of Catholics has been carried a stage further when a Papal note was handed to the German Minister at the Holy See replying to recent allegations.—Reuter.

WHERE MRS. SIMPSON WILL MARRY

SALZBURG, May 3. The Duke of Windsor left Salzburg by the 16-45 express and is due at Paris to-morrow morning. It is understood the marriage will probably be held at the Chateau de Candé near Tours, where Mrs. Simpson is now staying.—Reuter.

Glamorgan Beat Kent

LONDON, May 4. In the match between Glamorgan and Kent, Glamorgan won by an innings and 152 runs.—Reuter's Special.

SIR JOHN LINDSAY KEIR DEAD

LONDON, May 4. The death has occurred of Lieut. General Sir John Lindsay Keir.—Reuter.

departure to Dalhousie is kept a close secret, repeated enquiries are being made by the Congress Committees and workers from the stations 'en route' to Dalhousie, as to whether they would arrange receptions in Mr. Bose's honour, but his doctor discourages such proposals.—United Press.

More Liberal Than Old Dominion Status

British Press Sermon To Mahatma On India Act

LONDON: May 4. It is unfortunate to say the least of it, says the "TIMES" in a leader, that Mr. Gandhi and others still seem to believe that the British Parliament and people wish to prevent Indian Ministers exercising the rights and assuming the responsibilities which the Reforms offer them.

For all their legal knowledge and historical learning they have misunderstood, if they really misunderstood anything, not the Act itself but the traditional methods of responsible Government in the Dominions, and indeed in this country. There is nothing peculiar in the case of India except its numerous minority problems.

Admittedly these may give Governors occasions for legitimate interference but it is certain every Governor would be immensely relieved if no such occasion arose and public opinion in this country would share the relief.

Special Powers. The Congress leaders do not seem to realise that in the matter of the Governor's powers, India has been even more liberally treated than the earlier Dominions, since these powers which were left undefined in the Dominion constitutions are actually limited in Government of India Act.

They are chiefly intended for defence of Indian minorities and are not intended to hamper Indian Ministers in their lawful occasions. The "Times" suggests that the example of the five co-operating provinces may persuade the Congress to modify their attitude of aloofness and distrust while the provincial leaders may note with some concern that in the provinces where they could have accepted office the minority Ministries have adopted programmes closely resembling their own and without any interference from the Governors.—Reuter.

KING ATTENDS REHEARSAL

Rush For Seats On Coronation Route

LONDON, May 4. The King and Queen unheralded attended the rehearsal of Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey this afternoon. The rehearsal lasted over two hours.

RUSH FOR SEATS. The Coronation route has become fairyland with colourful bunting and red-white-blue decorations while nearly all public stands are completed to accommodate hundreds of thousands of spectators, paying anything from half a guinea to twenty guineas a seat.

Full Representation To India And Burma At Coronation

LONDON, May 4. "The Indian and Burmese Coronation Contingents are bound to attract no little attention in the procession for they are a vivid reminder that the British Empire is not based on any exclusiveness of race," states a leader in the "Yorkshire Post".

No Indian troops participated in the Coronation of Queen Victoria. When King Edward VII was to be crowned he insisted that the procession should remind the London crowd that he was the Emperor of India, claiming allegiance from the Princes and people of India. Yet at both his coronation and his son's coronation, the contingent from India represented merely her land forces. Now the Indian Navy, the Air Force and the police are also represented at the Coronation.—Reuter.

Viceroy For Simla

DEHRA DUN, May 4. The Viceroy left for Simla at 10-15 p.m.—A.P.

BIG TRUMPET OF EMPIRE

Neville Chamberlain Blows It At London Conference

LONDON: May 4. Mr. Neville Chamberlain opened a week's conference of delegates of Parliament of Empire to which Dominions, India and leading Colonies have sent large delegations.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the occasion of Coronation marked the tie of common allegiance and was an inspiration to take advantage of common opportunity. British Empire is absolutely united in determination to use of all its power of influence to preserve world peace.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhai, Duraiswamy, (Speaker, State Council, Ceylon), Sir Cowsaji Jehangir were among those who participated in the debate on "Foreign Affairs and the League of Nations" at the close of which Sir Samuel Hoare expressed appreciation of cordial spirit and co-operation shown by delegates and declared confidence in preparations being made for defence of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

KING DONS FIELD MARSHAL'S UNIFORM

LONDON, May 4. Buckingham Palace was resplendent this morning with bright military trappings for one of the busiest mornings of His Majesty's reign. Wearing the scarlet uniform of a Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadiers, the King presented the King's Company of the Grenadiers with their New King's colours. The Queen, the Queen Mother and the princesses watched the ceremony of a hundred Guardsmen, all over six foot tall, parading on the Palace lawn.

His Majesty then changed into the Field Marshal's uniform and received the Field Marshal's baton from Sir William Birdwood.—Reuter.

Colours And Insignia

LONDON, May 4. The King has approved of changing the colours of the Order of British Empire to rose pink and pearl grey. The King has also authorised certain changes in the insignia.—Reuter's Special.

DR. HARDIKAR IN BANGALORE

(From Our Correspondent) BANGALORE, May 1. Dr. N. S. Hardikar arrived here on Saturday in connection with the improvement of his health. After a few days of rest, Dr. Hardikar is expected to tour through out the State and do Congress propaganda.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND CORONATION

(From Our Correspondent) POONA, May 4. The special meeting of the Poona Municipality called to consider arrangements for Coronation festivities adjourned "sine die" without considering that question, the adjournment motion being carried by 20 to 14 votes, six remaining neutral.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER

Madame d'Artagnan was all in tears when she had to take leave of her beloved son and only child. Before their parting she gave him the recipe of a balsam which a gipsy had given her and which

could heal all wounds that did not reach the heart. The young man, too, was deeply moved. However much he endeavoured to bear up, as became a future musketeer the hot tears ran down his cheeks.



GOODBYE, DEAR BOY.

On leaving his parents' home, d'Artagnan was a young man of nineteen. His gaze was frank and intelligent, his nose hooked but finely chiselled. He was not particularly tall, but strong and agile. His dress consisted of a woolen doublet and the cap of the Gascons set off with a feather. His

horse was something out of the ordinary, and nobody could help looking at the animal. He was yellowish, without a hair on his tail, and not without wind-galls on his legs. He hung his head rather apprehensively, rendering a martingale quite unnecessary. Nevertheless he contrived to go his eight leagues a day.

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Grandfather, Father, Grandson Were Victims

KRUSCHEN ENDS FAMILY CURSE
Sciatica and lumbago ran in this family. Grandfather, father, and grandson suffered from both these agonising complaints. But the grandson found a way to end the family curse. His letter tells how he did it—

"Up to 10 years ago, I suffered from sciatica and lumbago. In fact, one week, I had to be in bed every morning before I could go to my work. My grandfather and my father had sciatica and lumbago, so I suppose it was hereditary. Ten years ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and since then I have never had a suspicion of a pain. I never take anything else but my daily dose of Kruschen year in and year out."—G.R.I.

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Jinnah's Attitude Is "Dictatorial"

JAWAHARLAL'S RETORT

Why This Objection To Ordinary Political Work Among Muslims?

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press—

I have read Mr. Jinnah's latest statement with care. I agree with him that the Muslim League is a political organisation and often acts on the political plans. But because it is confined to a religious group it is, like others of its kind, essentially a religious or communal organisation.

I can fully understand and appreciate a religious or cultural organisation acting on a religious or cultural plane only. I can also understand a political organisation acting politically whatever its views might be. But to mix the two is to create confusion and prevent the proper decision of any issue.

Mr. Jinnah tells us that the Muslim League is a political organisation and its policy and programme differ in vital respects from that of the Congress. The mere fact that a person is born to or professes the faith of Islam does not surely mean that he must also conform to the political policy and programme of the Muslim League. If he disagrees with that policy, as large numbers of Muslims do, he must inevitably seek some other political organisation whose policy and programme appeal to him. If he agrees with the Congress policy he will join it and function through it politically. That does not mean that he wants the disruption of Muslims. He is merely acting as politically thinking people act. Obviously there are great differences of political opinion 'inter se' among Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees etc. Among each of these religious groups one may find Congressmen, socialists, anti-socialists, communists, liberals, direct actionists, revolutionaries, moderates, extremists, believers in different kinds of economic theory, supporters of the Douglas Credit System or any other system.

A MEDLEY
These cleavages of political and economic opinion are rightly represented by political and economic parties in the public life of the country. But to form a religious or communal party, which also dabbles in political and economic matters, cuts across these real cleavages of opinion on live issues and thus is an unreal party in the political sense. Or else it partly represents, as the Muslim League or Hindu Sabha or Sikh League may claim to represent, a certain section of a religious group which holds by certain political and economic theories. But even this it does not do with clarity and precision as it is always talking in terms of a religious group which, by its very nature, is a politically mixed one.

LIBERALS & LEAGUERS
I do not agree with the policy of the Liberal Party, but I can understand it. It is a political party which bases its appeal on a certain political theory and its doors are open to all, Hindus or Muslims or others, who agree with that theory. Not so the Muslim League or the Hindu Sabha.

NOTHING BUT PRESUMPTION

Mr. Jinnah has failed to understand me. If he thinks that I am out to destroy other parties. But because I believe in the Congress policy and programme, I try my hardest to push that forward and to convert all others, Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Sikhs etc. to that viewpoint. Mr. Jinnah, or the Liberals, or any other individual or group, are perfectly entitled to push their policy forward in the same way. Why then does Mr. Jinnah object to my working amongst the Muslims for the spread of Congress ideas? The objection is not political, it is communal, and hence the confusion of thought and action. When Mr. Jinnah talks of the Muslims, or warns them to do this or that, he is not speaking politically but communally. He is presuming that all Muslims must inevitably think on the same political lines and those should be in accordance with the policy laid down by him and the Muslim League. Surely that is a large presumption.

Mr. Jinnah thinks that the Congress policy is wrong and harmful. I think likewise of his policy. We differ. Let us agree to differ and work democratically for the spread of our respective viewpoints. I would gladly welcome Mr. Jinnah as the leader of a purely political party open to all denominations and with a

defined policy. Political and economic issues will then be placed clearly before the country and the people of the country, who will ultimately decide these issues, will be enabled to think about them on right lines. To appeal to Muslims or Hindus as religious groups on political matters is obviously the wrong thing. It is the medieval attitude, when politics and economics were in the background, and it cannot possibly fit in with the modern world. It is because of this that I say that I find it difficult to think on communal lines.

MINORITY SAFEGUARDS

It is very unfair of Mr. Jinnah to say that the Congress considers it utter nonsense to safeguard the rights and interests of the minorities. The very reverse of this is true. In so far as religious and cultural and linguistic rights are concerned (and these are generally considered to be the basic minority rights) these have been amply safeguarded by the Congress as far as solemn declarations can safeguard them. There may be other questions which require consideration, and certainly occasions have arisen in the past and will arise in the future, in this imperfect world, when political adjustments are desirable in regard to minorities. The Congress is fully alive to this and is always ready when such occasions offer themselves to help in bringing about such an adjustment. But political adjustments must be in consonance with a basic political policy. To have a relatively minor adjustment at the expense of fundamentals is not an adjustment; it is the uprooting of the whole structure, a complete loss of equilibrium. The Congress does not and cannot accept the Communal Award, because it is a negation of our fundamental principles of democracy and of a united India. It is incompatible with freedom. But Mr. Jinnah knows that the Congress policy is to get it altered in co-operation with and with the good will of the communities concerned.

When Mr. Jinnah says, quite rightly, that the Muslim League differs in vital respects from the Congress in political matters, does he expect the Congress, including the Muslims who agree with the Congress, to give up its policy, in deference to the Muslim League, a policy which has been a beacon-light to us and to millions in this country those many years, and for which so many of us have gone repeatedly through the valley of the shadow? Mr. Jinnah knows that in the hour of our trial when we faced the might of a proud empire, many prominent leaders of the Muslim League sought alliance with the die-hard leaders of the Conservative Party in England, than whom there are no greater enemies of Indian freedom. Are we to submit to them now, we who have refused to submit to the embattled power of that Empire, and who prepare afresh for fresh trials and tribulations in the struggle for independence which has become the life-blood of all our activities?

Mr. Jinnah refers apparently to my faith in socialism. It is true that I desire to put an end to imperialism all over the world, and I look forward to the establishment of a socialist state not only in India but elsewhere also. I believe in a world order based on the principles of socialism, and I am convinced that only thus will the distempers and miseries that afflict us find final burial. But the Congress is not committed to this creed or policy. Nevertheless the Congress thinks and acts in terms of the masses, Hindu or Muslim or other, seeks strength from them, and determines its policy with reference to them. Therefore it considers that even political adjustments with minorities will have a surer and more real basis if the masses are enabled to have their say in the matter.

WHO IS DICTATORIAL?

Do I talk like a dictator or a sovereign authority? It is for others to judge. But may I venture to say that Mr. Jinnah when he objects to our carrying on our ordinary political work amongst Muslims, or issues mandates and warnings to Muslims as a whole, regardless of their political opinions or attitudes, adopts an attitude which may, without impropriety, be called dictatorial?

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Reform Of Stock Exchange

Exchange Authorities Give Vague And Evasive Reply

Two copies of the Report of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee were forwarded to the Board of the Exchange by the Government of Bombay with a request to reply before the end of the last month. The recommendations being inter-dependant were desired to be accepted "in toto."

So far the Stock Exchange Board has not issued any copy of its reply to the Press, but it is understood that the reply has been forwarded by this time.

EVASIVE REPLY

This reply is believed to be evasive in effect as the Stock Exchange is strongly opposed to the recommendations and they observed one day's halt to show their feeling in the matter.

The Morison Committee recommended that the period of monthly transfers be reduced to four days. This recommendation is put into effect and the rest are put into coldstorage for the time being.

Most of the recommendations are put off under one pretext or the other. The question of Blank Transfers is said to be All-India question and needs legislation all over the country.

Some of the recommendations such as the margin system are accepted but the actual procedure for putting them into force is not outlined.

Amendment of the Bombay

Securities Contracts Control Act of 1925, the reply points out, is the work of legislature and the Stock Exchange is not in a position to present to know the attitude of the assembly as it is not sitting.

Left In Suspense.

Thus the recommendations in the report are left in suspense and the speculation will go on unhindered in the share bazaar unless the Government decides to take drastic action.

Bonafide investors will have no protection and wild and extensive speculation will continue to be the order of the day.

Members directly interested in cliques or combinations as partners or otherwise and members acting as Brokers to powerful combination can not be members of the Board of Directors. This important change seems to have been overlooked in the Morison Committee report.

100,000 roubles against 5,803,500,000 roubles in 1936. One billion roubles of this total are to be spent on building new hospitals. The hospitals of the USSR are to be equipped to serve 619,800 stationary patients as compared to the 564,000 beds that they had in 1936. Maternity homes are to be able to accommodate 11,078 expected mothers instead of 6,000 as in 1936. The accommodations in the sanatoriums of the USSR are to be increased from 91,500 in 1936, to 95,000 persons in 1937.

Science and art are other items to which great attention is paid, this of course, indicates a general growth of welfare and spread of culture among the people of Soviet Union. On all the scientific institutions of the USSR, \$24,200,000 roubles are assigned to be spent against 797,500,000 roubles in 1936. Out of 245 million roubles that are to be spent on building various scientific institutions, 40,000,000 are set off for the USSR Academy of Science, and 25 millions for the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine.

250 million roubles are to be invested in capital construction work for Art and the Cinema, out of which sum 163,200,000 roubles are to be spent for kification and the development of photo industry. The number of theatres and other institutions of entertainments will reach 3,175 units. In addition 5,945 new theatres will be installed. The State Commission for Art is instructed to complete the building of 9 new opera and dramatic theatres for Art is instructed to complete the building of 9 new opera and dramatic theatres with a total number of 13,550 seats; and 65 cinema theatres with a capacity of 28,080 seats.

Increase In Wages

Last but not least is the item in the new budget concerning the increase that is to be made in the wages of the State employees, during the year 1937. While retail prices of commodities are to be lowered 3 per cent, salaries are to be raised 7.4 per cent. Naturally this will still further improve the living conditions of the people of the USSR. As a whole the new budget of the USSR is a brilliant illustration of the great tempo with which this country is marching on the path of progress and prosperity.

APOLOGISTS OF JAMNADAS MEHTA B. B. & C. I. Union Officials Back Him

BOMBAY, May 4. Messrs. Amritlal K. Patel, Dawood N. Dalvi, J. B. Desai and several other delegates of the Electoral College of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union which elected Hon'ble Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay Government, to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Railway Union constituency have issued the following statement to the Press in connection with Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's acceptance of ministerial office:

"We heartily associate ourselves with the recent press communication issued by Mr. Marcel Fernandese Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union.

Mr. Marcel points out the hostilities shown to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in certain quarters for his acceptance of office is wholly unjustified. Mr. Mehta never stood on the Congress Ticket and therefore owes no allegiance to the policy of the Congress Party.

Every one knows that Mr. Mehta is as good a nationalist as any one within the Congress and that he can be relied upon to put forth his very best endeavour for the welfare of the masses for which by ability and experience he is so eminently fitted; but the attempt to dictate to him must be challenged by all who believe in the liberty of individual judgment.

T. U. C. Movement.

"The Trade Union movement in India does not stand for boycott of offices as a principle. On the contrary the movement has stood for the amelioration of labour conditions by legislation as well as by awakening the working class.

It therefore stands also for acceptance of office in order to implement by legislation such measures as are required to meet the minimum conditions of wages and work and in accepting office therefore Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has but carried out the wishes of his electorate.

As his electors who sent him to the Bombay Legislative Assembly unopposed, we wish to intimate to his critics and opponents that Mr. Jamnadas enjoys our full confidence and that his programme and policy in the legislature has the cordial support of his entire constituency which elected him. Further we wish to assure him that if any re-election took place we shall return him once more unopposed."—United Press.

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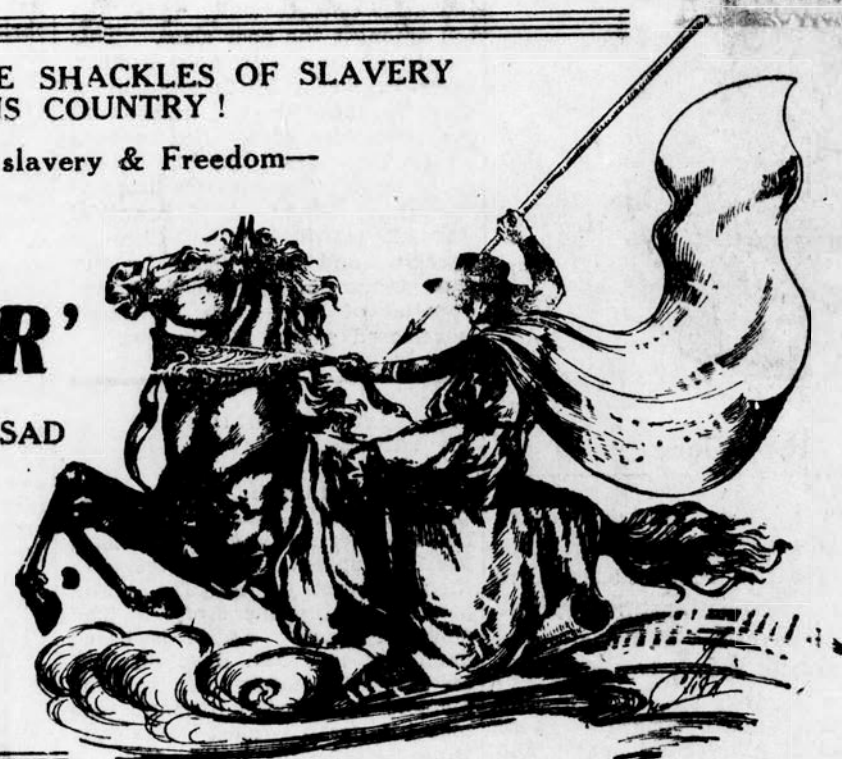
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Mainly About Motion Pictures



Kamlesh Kumari in "The President" at the Krishna

MINERVA MOVIE TONE

"THE PRESIDENT"

(CONTRIBUTED)

We have great pleasure to announce that Sohrab Modi has taken over the Minerva Film Company and now calls his own concern the Minerva Movietone.

Taking into consideration his glorious screen achievements, "Hamlet", "Saad-e-Havas" and "Atma Tarang" his Minerva Movietone has positively a bright future.

The first production of the Minerva Movietone which Sohrab Modi has taken in hand is a Moslem social drama, which presents a striking contrast between the Oriental Culture and the Western civilisation. Sohrab Modi's main object in bringing this drama on the screen is to acquaint the Moslems with their glorious traditions and the effects the Western civilisation is having on their social life. Should the Moslems stick to their old ideals and principles or should they adapt themselves to the modern civilisation, is a problem that has been confronting them for a long time. Sohrab Modi by filming this drama attempts to bring both sides of the picture into light, leaving it to the discretion of the Moslems to adopt the right course for their future guidance. Thus it will be seen he is doing a great service to the Moslems, who, we are confident, will give Sohrab Modi their whole-hearted support in making this picture a huge success.

Another factor which is calculated to enhance the attraction of this film is that Sohrab Modi is going to play a leading role in this picture himself.

Apart from the novel theme on which this drama is based, the mere idea of presenting a Moslem social, is as much bright as it is new. Besides, in this picture Sohrab Modi is very particular to maintain that high standard of language which has become a tradition with all the pictures hitherto produced and directed by him.

We may also add that the script

At The Krishna

(Contributed)

Everywhere "The President"—a gem of film art and film technique from New Theatres Ltd. is greatly admired and appreciated. Art critics and authors, journalists and jay-writers have unanimously endorsed this picture as India's BEST that is produced till now. This great masterpiece of motion picture art—is drawing crowded houses at the Krishna Talkies, continuously since its release.

"The President" is not an ordinary theme as you will find in many an Indian picture. It is absolutely realistic—remarkable—cleverly woven round a mill workers life. You see Prabhavati (Kamlesh Kumari)—the President of the Prabhavati Cotton Mills Ltd. working havoc in the mills. You see thousands of workers raiding mill manager's office. You see the thundering workers marching down the pavement for their rights. And above all you see a marvellous love drama cleverly blended with this mill atmosphere. You will, I am sure, feel that you are enjoying a class, an extraordinary American picture. The noble theme most nobly treated by Director and photographer Sjt. Nitin Bose.

Even the aristocrats of audience have showered flowers praise on such grand success.

of the drama being ready, Sohrab Modi is now determined to select the best possible cast for his picture, which we hope, will fulfil the high expectations of his admirers who have always been much impressed by the excellence of his art seeing his work in the past.



"Jawahar-e-Hind" at the Wellington talkies



Noor-e-Wahadat at the Globe

"NOOR-E-WAHADUT"

2nd Week At The Globe Talkies

(Contributed)

If you love romance, death-defying bravery and thrilling sequences, make it a point to see East India's latest picture "Noor-e-Wahadut"—now running at the Globe Talkies, drawing crowded houses.

"Noor-e-Wahadut" is a stirring drama of olden days when in certain parts of the world, the mankind was not civilized. The hero of this beautiful photoplay, in order to get the barbarous people civilized sallies forth for success in his noble mission. But is imprisoned by the villainous brigand of the jungle of Africa. But his beautiful daughter Huza falls in love with him and there follows series of adventures which our hero wonderfully and bravely goes through.

This marvellous picture has stars like Mazhar Khan, Mis Patience Cooper, Miss Lalita Devi, and Pahlawan. If you love romance and good fighting stuff, go to the Globe Talkies and see "Noor-e-Wahadut"

NEW THEATRES

Studio Notes:

(CONTRIBUTED)

Quality—and only quality can stay and face the strongest opposition in the long run. This has been the motto of New Theatres since its very inception days. And that this policy is bearing fruit is attested by the reception accorded to almost all New Theatres' Productions all over India.

It can be said with due regard for modesty in statement that New Theatres Productions have always received unstinted praise from the press and the public and as also record box-office collection for the Exhibitors. New Theatres have opened the year 1937 with "The President" and the "Didi"—a double version picture which has been acclaimed by all—in the trade and outside it—as a very superior production with unusual theme and a unique dramatic climax. The future programme for the current year is already made and three double version Pictures are already on the Set—Viz: Anath Asram, Mukti and Bidyapati (Bidyapati Hindi Version is a Ramneek Production and the Bengali one is New Theatres'). Before starting with the productions, the authorities of N. T. concern made a very detailed survey of up-to-date production methods. The subject matter of each production will be as diversified as human ingenuity can conceive. Artists, Directors and Technical Staff have been selected for their capabilities and monetary considerations have not stood in the way. New Theatres demand the best from each of its members and cheerfully pay the fairest price in return. As far as possible, full information regarding casts, directors, technicians and stories have already been published. New Theatres will do their best to produce the finest pictures that brains and money can produce and the company pledge to release pictures more often than before from now on. New Theatres is sure to receive the co-operation of all concerned in exchange of all productions which will uplift the

"JAWAHIR-E-HIND"

At The Wellington

(Contributed)

The lure of the city makes common folk in the villages mad and they come to the city and hope in vain to become happy and lead luxurious life—is the subject of New India Movietone's maiden social hit "Jawahir-e-Hind" is released at the Wellington next Saturday with stars like Baby Indira, Miss Noorjehan, Prof. Rao Dhanaji.

"Jawahir-e-Hind" is a story of ideals—old and new. You see the glittering city lights and you see the utter poverty which takes its toll amongst the poor class. This society of ours with good-looking, sweet-tongued by fellows in a curse to those do not understand the intricacies of so-called modern ways. They are good but they prove fatal. This mask is lifted in "Jawahir-e-Hind" by beautiful story. Directed by Sjt. Chunilal Parekh and supervised by Sjt. Keki Damania, produced by Mr. Popatlal of New India Movietone is released at the Wellington.

Film Industry on this side of the universe.

"Anath Asram" is nearing completion. Hem Chunder and his band of technicians and artists are not sparing themselves in their attempt to make a grand picture of this fine story. The story of Anath Asram is based upon the love and devotion of an erstwhile happy wife to the memory of a loving husband who met his death most tragically while serving humanity, and a hard-boiled man of business—his father-in-law. The dialogues and songs of this film have been written and composed by Kidarnath Sharma—better known as Kidar and who incidentally wrote the dialogues of "Devdas" and the "Millionaire." Uma the inimitable is playing the female lead and the handsome hero of the picture is Najam—who will be remembered as the hero of "Jawani-ki-Hawa." The supporting cast is a strong assemblage of big talents of the Indian Screen—namely Jagdish, Nawab, Prithviraj, Nemo, Kapoor, Kidar, Debbala, Kalyani, Triloke and others. Raichand, Boral is directing the music. In Anath Asram—the best of New Theatres talents have been employed and there is every chance of Anath Asram being acclaimed as another grand successor to Jumbo's other Big products.

"BIDYAPATI"

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Bidyapati" Long since "Chandidas" and "Puran Bhakt," Director Devaki Bose has selected another theme of deep-moving devotional and human interest. He has drawn his screen-materials from an original story, based on the life of Bidyapati. Though the theme is well-known in Bengal, it now takes advantage of the Screen's greater



"Lion of Sagar" at the Super Talkies



Sjt. Sohrab Modi as the Guru in "Atma Tarang" at the Minerva

"ATMA TARANG"

(From A Correspondent)

The tremendous success of "Atma Tarang" since its release in Bombay, induced many a leading Film Distributors of Northern India to come forward with tempting offers for the picture. There was such a keen contest among distributors on this issue, that Lala Harishchandra, proprietor, Manoranjan Pictures, Delhi, had to come here himself to negotiate into the matter. Now, we are in a position to announce that Director Sohrab Modi after a careful consideration of all the offers has completed the deal with Messrs. Manoranjan Pictures, who would now retain the distribution of "Atma Tarang" as usual.

It may be remembered in this connection that "Atma Tarang" is now successfully running for the seventh continued week at the Minerva Talkies. It has received the highest praise for its excellent technique, splendid acting, beautiful songs and alluring dances.



Kumari Chandrabati in "Pujarin" at the Roxy



Kumari Madhuri in "Dolls of Clay" at the West-End (Ranjit)

Matric Results: Massacre Of Innocents Again

Percentage Of Passes Worst In History

Popular Agitation Has No Effect On University Authorities

The Results of the Supplementary Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in March last just announced show only 18 per cent passes, a massacre of a worse type than last year when the percentages of passes were about 28 and 21 in April and November respectively and to protest against which several demonstrations were held all over the presidency.

A comparative study in percentage of passes during the past three examinations reveals a steady decline; from 28 p. c. in April '36 to 21 p. c. in Nov. '36, and to 18 p. c. at present—perhaps a figure without a precedent.

BOMBAY CENTRE

Sk. and P. Ch.	595 M. A. Surve.	Port. and P. Hy.	1549 M. Braga.
19 M. K. Bhaskar.	599 A. J. Benjamin.	1556 L. Mendes.	1556 L. Mendes.
20 A. P. Bhatt.	605 M. M. Moses.	1570 P. S. Telang.	1570 P. S. Telang.
21 M. K. Bhaskar.	606 P. S. Hy.	1571 M. G. Ambarkar.	1571 M. G. Ambarkar.
22 K. J. Chhatrapar.	626 H. H. Bhoir.	1581 J. K. Nagarkar.	1581 J. K. Nagarkar.
23 U. D. Datta.	650 P. S. Gorde.	1585 P. W. Talpade.	1585 P. W. Talpade.
24 M. D. Datta.	697 S. S. Paranjpe.	1586 S. S. Paranjpe.	1586 S. S. Paranjpe.
25 M. D. Desai.	706 L. R. Patil.	1587 V. G. Thakur.	1587 V. G. Thakur.
26 N. C. Desai.	734 M. K. Satam.	1590 S. P. Vaidya.	1590 S. P. Vaidya.
27 D. V. Dharap.	735 S. S. Satokar.	1591 V. J. Acharya.	1591 V. J. Acharya.
28 G. B. Hegise.	737 B. S. S. Satokar.	1592 K. G. Adhikari.	1592 K. G. Adhikari.
29 P. D. Japti.	745 S. L. Shelke.	1593 R. A. Agaskar.	1593 R. A. Agaskar.
30 K. T. Karve.	750 S. R. Tembe.	1594 D. K. Akerkar.	1594 D. K. Akerkar.
31 S. S. Kasbekar.	756 S. K. Thakur.	1595 S. G. Akerkar.	1595 S. G. Akerkar.
32 N. H. Kulkarni.	775 W. V. Abhyankar.	1596 M. B. Bandiwadekar.	1596 M. B. Bandiwadekar.
33 Y. M. Lele.	791 B. C. Abhyankar.	1599 V. G. Bapat.	1599 V. G. Bapat.
34 G. M. Maivankar.	802 R. E. Banpel.	1600 V. S. Barve.	1600 V. S. Barve.
35 B. S. Manik.	803 V. R. Bendre.	1603 L. V. Bole.	1603 L. V. Bole.
36 V. D. Mayekar.	810 K. R. Bhalerao.	1604 G. T. Bhat.	1604 G. T. Bhat.
37 M. M. Pandit.	817 B. V. Bhide.	1607 M. V. Chavkar.	1607 M. V. Chavkar.
38 K. B. Pansare.	837 M. M. Chitale.	1610 R. S. Chitre.	1610 R. S. Chitre.
39 C. D. Patil.	851 M. P. Damle.	1611 Y. G. Chitre.	1611 Y. G. Chitre.
40 M. V. Ragunath.	854 M. M. Datar.	1615 M. B. Dalvi.	1615 M. B. Dalvi.
41 A. M. Rane.	858 N. P. Deherkar.	1616 P. G. Dalvi.	1616 P. G. Dalvi.
42 M. M. Shah.	866 K. S. Desai.	1617 G. R. Dandekar.	1617 G. R. Dandekar.
43 S. S. Sait.	869 V. A. Deshmukh.	1618 L. D. Darnay.	1618 L. D. Darnay.
44 M. B. Sohoni.	917 M. W. Ghosalkar.	1621 M. R. Desai.	1621 M. R. Desai.
45 S. S. Sait.	921 D. G. Gupta.	1622 M. V. Desai.	1622 M. V. Desai.
46 S. M. Suktankar.	932 S. T. Gupta.	1623 R. P. Desai.	1623 R. P. Desai.
47 P. Y. Tiplang.	939 S. D. Hindlekar.	1625 S. L. Deshpande.	1625 S. L. Deshpande.
48 J. A. Thaker.	958 R. B. Joshi.	1626 C. B. Dhuru.	1626 C. B. Dhuru.
49 C. B. Tusekar.	969 D. S. Kadoo.	1628 S. M. Dighe.	1628 S. M. Dighe.
50 E. J. Tusekar.	974 R. Y. Kamat.	1630 K. V. Donde.	1630 K. V. Donde.
51 S. A. S. Y. Quadri.	984 G. G. Karmarkar.	1633 R. V. Galtonde.	1633 R. V. Galtonde.
52 Fr. and P. Ch.	1002 K. Y. Khambekar.	1636 J. G. Gavankar.	1636 J. G. Gavankar.
202 K. M. Bhatena.	1006 P. K. Khandekar.	1637 L. G. Ghate.	1637 L. G. Ghate.
209 J. D. Choga.	1012 H. K. Khat.	1639 R. S. Ghate.	1639 R. S. Ghate.
211 G. F. Contractor.	1019 P. D. Kotwal.	1647 D. N. Herlekar.	1647 D. N. Herlekar.
212 L. M. Contractor.	1047 J. P. Lope.	1651 J. A. Jani.	1651 J. A. Jani.
227 P. B. Dhabnar.	1051 M. N. Malekar.	1652 S. V. Jathar.	1652 S. V. Jathar.
233 S. C. Dhotiwale.	1054 B. N. Manjrekar.	1655 K. S. Joshi.	1655 K. S. Joshi.
245 P. D. Hattiram.	1099 K. J. Nargunde.	1656 M. N. Joshi.	1656 M. N. Joshi.
278 M. A. Mirza.	1101 H. S. Natu.	1657 V. R. Joshi.	1657 V. R. Joshi.
279 C. K. Mistry.	1104 G. D. Nerurkar.	1659 V. G. Joshi.	1659 V. G. Joshi.
284 N. D. Mistry.	1107 V. N. Nihal.	1663 Y. S. Kane.	1663 Y. S. Kane.
286 S. D. Mistry.	1110 W. M. Noronha.	1666 H. C. Kapadia.	1666 H. C. Kapadia.
292 R. A. Mohamed.	1120 D. V. Paraskar.	1668 M. B. Karnik.	1668 M. B. Karnik.
311 C. H. Paraskar.	1140 K. D. Patil.	1669 M. D. Karnik.	1669 M. D. Karnik.
319 R. M. Wadia.	1146 D. M. Patwardhan.	1673 A. R. Kelkar.	1673 A. R. Kelkar.
Fr. and D. Se.	1147 R. M. Patwardhan.	1675 V. T. Kelkar.	1675 V. T. Kelkar.
352 M. R. Dastur.	1149 J. B. Pawaskar.	1677 V. S. Kirtane.	1677 V. S. Kirtane.
Fr. and P. Hy.	1168 M. A. Fudkar.	1682 G. S. Kulkarni.	1682 G. S. Kulkarni.
355 K. F. Bamboatwala.	1178 K. S. Pradhan.	1683 M. P. Kulkarni.	1683 M. P. Kulkarni.
361 Z. Concessio.	1199 K. J. Nargunde.	1684 M. R. Kulkarni.	1684 M. R. Kulkarni.
364 T. Da Cunha.	1227 S. D. Sawant.	1686 P. S. Kulkarni.	1686 P. S. Kulkarni.
372 C. D. Lima.	1249 V. R. Shiravadekar.	1689 S. M. Kulkarni.	1689 S. M. Kulkarni.
377 L. M. D'Souza.	1256 R. R. Shringarpure.	1691 V. N. Kulkarni.	1691 V. N. Kulkarni.
388 M. Fernandez.	1266 V. M. Talekar.	1692 M. K. Laxmeshwar.	1692 M. K. Laxmeshwar.
391 S. S. Honavar.	1302 T. P. Veloso.	1693 D. B. Lele.	1693 D. B. Lele.
393 D. B. Jayakar.	1318 U. M. Yerunkar.	1694 D. N. Lele.	1694 D. N. Lele.
411 B. Pereira.	1319 K. R. Munsiff.	1698 L. G. Mandekar.	1698 L. G. Mandekar.
413 R. M. Phatarphod.	1324 L. M. Bodahee.	1702 N. H. Marathe.	1702 N. H. Marathe.
415 H. Pinto.	1329 P. J. Mase.	1703 Y. A. Marathe.	1703 Y. A. Marathe.
419 B. Rodricka.	1334 I. M. Shroff.	1707 V. V. Merchant.	1707 V. V. Merchant.
421 I. Rodriguez.	1335 E. M. Mulgaonkar.	1708 B. L. Mirashi.	1708 B. L. Mirashi.
422 M. Sahar.	1336 S. G. Agaskar.	1709 J. K. Mody.	1709 J. K. Mody.
423 M. Saldanha.	1339 C. A. Badheka.	1711 R. V. Mohile.	1711 R. V. Mohile.
428 J. P. Vaz.	1340 M. A. Bhansali.	1712 S. V. Mokashi.	1712 S. V. Mokashi.
Fr. and P. Ch.	1341 P. J. Cholia.	1713 E. M. Mulgaonkar.	1713 E. M. Mulgaonkar.
431 A. Annes.	1342 H. N. Damania.	1716 D. S. Nadkarni.	1716 D. S. Nadkarni.
432 K. B. Ashavald.	1343 P. J. Dave.	1719 V. G. Nadkarni.	1719 V. G. Nadkarni.
435 P. J. Bamboat.	1371 B. C. Desai.	1720 P. Y. Naik.	1720 P. Y. Naik.
439 N. R. Billimoria.	1388 S. C. Fozdar.	1721 D. A. Nanda.	1721 D. A. Nanda.
459 C. N. Desai.	1392 S. U. Haria.	1723 B. H. Narvekar.	1723 B. H. Narvekar.
463 M. V. Dharandhar.	1395 V. K. Joglekar.	1724 D. A. Ovalakar.	1724 D. A. Ovalakar.
467 P. D. Mello.	1396 A. H. Joshi.	1725 M. B. Oza.	1725 M. B. Oza.
477 K. E. Ghasvala.	1401 K. P. Joshi.	1729 A. R. Pandit.	1729 A. R. Pandit.
484 P. P. Jayakar.	1402 M. S. Joshi.	1734 V. R. Patankar.	1734 V. R. Patankar.
485 S. R. Jhaveri.	1410 L. K. Kotak.	1735 G. R. Patil.	1735 G. R. Patil.
489 N. D. Karaka.	1411 J. V. Madhvan.	1738 E. R. Patwardhan.	1738 E. R. Patwardhan.
492 B. D. Kavara.	1414 U. U. Majumdar.	1739 T. M. Patwardhan.	1739 T. M. Patwardhan.
496 V. M. Khatav.	1424 A. A. Mehta.	1741 S. K. Phansekar.	1741 S. K. Phansekar.
502 J. C. Marolia.	1425 P. R. Merchant.	1743 P. L. Prabhu.	1743 P. L. Prabhu.
507 P. E. Mukadam.	1443 P. P. Parikh.	1744 V. R. Pradhan.	1744 V. R. Pradhan.
508 M. G. Mulkasakar.	1445 C. P. Patel.	1746 P. V. Rajadivaksha.	1746 P. V. Rajadivaksha.
522 C. S. Patel.	1453 P. P. Parikh.	1754 D. S. Shah.	1754 D. S. Shah.
523 M. J. Patel.	1455 C. P. Patel.	1756 P. M. Shere.	1756 P. M. Shere.
524 J. D. Patil.	1481 P. R. Shab.	1760 K. B. Sule.	1760 K. B. Sule.
525 R. V. Phatarphod.	1493 P. W. Sodavalla.	1765 H. A. Trivedi.	1765 H. A. Trivedi.
529 C. Quadros.	1504 J. J. Trivedi.	1767 P. R. Upadhyaya.	1767 P. R. Upadhyaya.
531 H. H. Shah.	1508 V. M. Vaidya.	1768 A. M. Vartak.	1768 A. M. Vartak.
546 S. P. Todiwala.	1514 J. M. Vee.	1771 K. P. Vijayakar.	1771 K. P. Vijayakar.
548 D. R. Trilokkar.	1518 M. M. Vyasa.	1772 R. A. Vyawaharkar.	1772 R. A. Vyawaharkar.
550 M. K. Unwala.	1521 J. B. Gudino.	1773 I. S. Waghmare.	1773 I. S. Waghmare.
551 S. R. Vachha.	1523 M. M. Telave.	Fr. and P. Hy.	1778 K. A. K. Ahmed.
Lat. and P. Ch.	1533 M. M. Telave.	1783 A. I. Ismail.	1783 A. I. Ismail.
573 J. E. Fernandez.	1539 A. A. G. Atashkhan.	1786 B. P. Munshi.	1786 B. P. Munshi.
578 I. Pereira.		1787 S. A. I. Nazir.	1787 S. A. I. Nazir.
579 T. A. Pereira.			

1793 K. M. Vora.	2308 K. U. Khambholja.	3498 S. K. Kulkarni.
1797 Fr. and P. Ch.	2311 B. K. Mehta.	3500 V. G. Kulkarni.
1801 H. P. Bodhanwalla.	2312 D. N. Mehta.	3501 V. G. Kulkarni.
1803 J. V. Desai.	2315 N. B. Mehta.	3504 G. K. Kunte.
1808 V. R. Deshmukh.	2316 P. J. Mehta.	3506 L. V. Lonkar.
1806 P. R. Ghadialy.	2317 S. N. Mehta.	3510 R. M. Mall.
1814 S. A. S. K. Kadri.	2318 S. G. Mehta.	3511 A. D. Marathe.
1820 A. R. Khan.	2320 A. D. Mistry.	3512 R. P. Marathe.
1824 R. B. Khory.	2322 K. C. Mohile.	3517 K. P. Mungli.
1827 N. N. Mehta.	2323 M. M. Naik.	3518 B. B. Nikam.
1828 M. Y. Y. Memon.	2329 J. S. Parmar.	3523 G. N. Patankar.
1829 A. G. Merchant.	2334 N. D. Rajlat.	3526 B. A. Patil.
1832 P. N. Mulla.	2335 G. H. Raval.	3527 Y. R. Patil.
1835 D. M. Natterwalla.	2336 D. P. Shah.	3528 B. N. Patwardhan.
1814 B. M. Pesikaka.	2339 L. K. Shah.	3530 V. P. Patwardhan.
1846 S. N. Popat.	2341 M. K. Shah.	3534 S. R. Phadke.
1849 S. F. Ranil.	2343 N. L. Shah.	3537 S. K. Purandare.
1860 D. M. Subedar.	2345 V. C. Shroff.	3539 B. R. Ranade.
1861 M. A. Syed.	2346 N. M. Shukla.	3543 M. S. Sankhe.
1863 N. A. Vesuna.	Kan. and P. Ch.	3544 S. J. Saraf.
Fr. and P. Hy.	2356 S. J. Pattankar.	3545 S. V. Sathe.
1868 D. P. Captain.	Sin. and P. Ch.	3549 R. B. Shelar.
1869 L. Cordo.	2358 P. H. Gursahani.	3551 P. D. Shidhaye.
1870 N. K. Dalal.	Ur. and P. Ch.	3554 P. N. Sohoni.
1872 D. M. Dargivala.	2361 G. F. Chavray.	3555 S. R. Soman.
1873 D. N. Darnwalla.	2362 S. M. Faquih.	3556 T. N. Soman.
1874 A. C. D'Costa.	2364 I. R. Khan.	3557 L. T. Sonanath.
1875 E. D'Costa.	Port. and P. Ch.	3558 B. P. Sonawane.
1878 M. D'Lima.	2370 C. Castellino.	3563 M. V. Tilak.
1880 E. D'Souza.	2373 M. K. Neogi.	3566 A. B. Uklide.
1881 L. D'Souza.	The result of No. 144	3568 M. K. Vaidya.
1883 O. D'Souza.	is reserved in Bombay	3569 P. S. Vaidya.
1886 R. H. Karani.	Centre.	3572 D. G. Vinchoo.

6054	G. N. Patel
6056	G. P. Patel
6057	I. R. Patel
6065	J. K. Patel
6067	M. V. Patel
6078	M. D. Patel
6082	P. M. Patel
6088	R. M. Patel
6090	R. P. Patel
6091	R. B. Patel
6095	S. J. Patel
6096	C. H. Pathak
6103	M. M. Pathak
6106	S. S. Pathak
6109	C. S. Pathak
6113	D. N. Pathak
6121	J. R. Pathak
6125	K. P. Pathak
6127	M. H. Pathak
6128	M. T. Pathak
6129	M. C. Pathak
6138	R. K. Pathak
6141	S. M. Pathak
6142	S. J. Pathak
6143	T. M. Pathak
6146	B. A. Pathak
6147	K. S. Pathak
6148	P. T. Pathak
6152	N. M. Pathak
6155	R. J. Pathak
6159	N. A. Pathak
6161	P. R. Pathak
6163	C. M. Pathak
6165	N. N. Pathak
6167	H. A. Pathak
6171	R. A. Pathak

Rajkot Centre

MATRICULATION

EXAMINATION

Sk. and P. Ch.

6182	I. P. Bhatt
6183	C. V. Bodani
6185	K. G. Chanchani
6189	V. D. Doshi
6192	V. I. Ghodadra
6195	R. G. Hathi
6198	P. V. Karia
6201	P. D. Mehta
6205	K. G. Oza
6209	G. V. Pradhan
6212	S. P. Shukla
6214	L. M. Suchak
6223	Y. H. Chohan
6225	I. I. Dagia
6231	K. P. Mehta
6239	D. A. Aghera
6257	C. G. Bhat
6277	J. N. Dave
6290	N. T. Doshi
6298	V. V. Ghurye
6299	B. P. Gosalia
6301	G. J. Halwadia
6324	H. L. Kundalia
6325	T. O. Lakhani
6326	R. S. Lakhani
6329	J. W. Makhecha
6335	S. B. Munkad
6342	H. S. Mehta
6353	J. V. Muchhala
6359	B. R. Pandya
6377	P. L. Patwardi
6379	B. D. Popat
6392	A. C. Shah
6396	M. S. Shah
6412	D. K. Shukla
6425	K. A. Vakil
6428	D. L. Vora
6429	J. V. Vora

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

Sk. and P. Ch.

6438	M. K. Bhatt
6441	K. J. Desai
6447	L. B. Shukla
6450	A. I. Abrahani
6453	Q. M. Ghani
6454	H. I. Hingora
6456	I. M. Khureshi
6458	V. P. Mehta
6459	U. A. Munshi
6462	B. R. Rana
6464	O. M. Tahani
6466	M. P. Kubavat
6467	C. G. Mehta
6469	P. S. Varia
6470	P. L. Tambe
6471	M. A. Baxi
6473	B. J. Pandya
6474	G. J. Pandya
6476	J. A. Barot
6478	R. K. Baxi
6482	K. T. Chhaya
6484	C. T. Chudgar
6488	B. J. Desai
6489	R. T. Desai
6490	S. M. Desai
6493	J. K. Jani
6491	M. N. Joshi

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6532	R. D. Joshipura
6533	P. D. Kalyani
6534	D. K. Karani
6535	K. T. Kalyadvi
6536	M. V. Mehta
6537	J. G. Oza
6538	J. N. Parekh
6539	S. B. Parekh
6540	K. R. Parikh
6541	T. K. Patel
6542	B. J. Pithwa
6543	B. C. Pota
6544	R. J. Rawal
6545	J. N. Thakker
6546	H. K. Thakky
6547	R. U. Toia
6548	P. D. Udani

Surat Centre.

MATRICULATION

EXAMINATION

Sk. and P. Ch.

6550	R. D. Joshipura
6551	P. D. Kalyani
6552	D. K. Karani
6553	K. T. Kalyadvi
6554	M. V. Mehta
6555	J. G. Oza
6556	J. N. Parekh
6557	S. B. Parekh
6558	K. R. Parikh
6559	T. K. Patel
6560	B. J. Pithwa
6561	B. C. Pota
6562	R. J. Rawal
6563	J. N. Thakker
6564	H. K. Thakky
6565	R. U. Toia
6566	P. D. Udani

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

Sk. and P. Ch.

6567	R. D. Joshipura
6568	P. D. Kalyani
6569	D. K. Karani
6570	K. T. Kalyadvi
6571	M. V. Mehta
6572	J. G. Oza
6573	J. N. Parekh
6574	S. B. Parekh
6575	K. R. Parikh
6576	T. K. Patel
6577	B. J. Pithwa
6578	B. C. Pota
6579	R. J. Rawal
6580	J. N. Thakker
6581	H. K. Thakky
6582	R. U. Toia
6583	P. D. Udani

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

Sk. and P. Ch.

6584	R. D. Joshipura
6585	P. D. Kalyani
6586	D. K. Karani
6587	K. T. Kalyadvi
6588	M. V. Mehta
6589	J. G. Oza
6590	J. N. Parekh
6591	S. B. Parekh
6592	K. R. Parikh
6593	T. K. Patel
6594	B. J. Pithwa
6595	B. C. Pota
6596	R. J. Rawal
6597	J. N. Thakker
6598	H. K. Thakky
6599	R. U. Toia
6600	P. D. Udani

7201	P. B. Patel
7205	S. D. Raval
7206	M. H. Rawal
7208	M. T. Ruwala
7211	B. I. Shah
7216	K. C. Shah
7225	K. B. Sukhadia
7227	M. R. Thaker
7231	H. N. Vaidya
7234	S. C. Vakil

Bhavnagar Centre.

MATRICULATION

EXAMINATION

Sk. and P. Ch.

7235	M. J. Joshi
7241	R. J. Trivedi
7242	V. D. Shakti
7259	K. M. Modi
7260	M. P. Andhari
7261	F. J. Desai
7262	N. K. Dholakia
7263	N. K. Dholakia
7264	S. V. Desai
7265	M. G. Gogri
7266	H. Z. Gohil
7267	C. M. Joshi
7268	W. J. Lakshani
7269	M. J. Mehta
7270	K. M. Pandya
7271	C. R. Patel
7272	K. R. Patel
7273	H. Patel
7274	C. P. Shah
7275	V. G. Shah
7276	T. T. Sheth
7277	P. K. Sheth
7278	A. M. Surti
7279	K. L. Tank
7280	C. S. Trivedi
7281	P. S. Zolabai

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

Sk. and P. Ch.

7282	C. V. Bhatt
7283	P. M. Bhatt
7284	A. B. Dave
7285	K. V. Dave
7286	J. H. Parekh
7287	B. V. Pattani
7288	H. A. Trivedi
7289	C. B. Halkop
7290	Y. H. Hiregoudar
7291	J. D. Hombal
7292	S. S. Kalsare
7293	V. H. Kalwad
7294	M. H. Kattur
7295	K. B. Kotgar
7296	I. K. Kotur
7297	H. K. Kulkarni
7298	R. S. Kulkarni
7299	S. N. Kulkarni
7300	V. M. Kulkarni
7301	S. M. Kulkarni
7302	G. V. Kulkarni
7303	M. M. Kulkarni
7304	G. V. Kulkarni
7305	M. M. Kulkarni
7306	G. V. Kulkarni
7307	M. M. Kulkarni
7308	G. V. Kulkarni
7309	M. M. Kulkarni
7310	G. V. Kulkarni
7311	M. M. Kulkarni
7312	G. V. Kulkarni
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7397	M. M. Kulkarni
7398	G. V. Kulkarni
7399	M. M. Kulkarni
7400	G. V. Kulkarni

Dharwar Centre

MATRICULATION

EXAMINATION

Sk. and P. Ch.

7501	N. K. Karoor
7502	N. K. Karoor
7503	N. K. Karoor
7504	N. K. Karoor
7505	N. K. Karoor
7506	N. K. Karoor
7507	N. K. Karoor
7508	N. K. Karoor
7509	N. K. Karoor
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7600	N. K. Karoor

MATRICULATION

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parle Bridge Controversy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest the correspondence of my colleague, Mr. G. R. Desai, in your esteemed paper on the Vile-Parle Foot Overbridge. I am of opinion that a councillor should never resort to the press on municipal matters, but as my friend Mr. Desai has chosen to place one side of the shield, I feel it my duty to place the other side of the shield. I trust, therefore, you will be good enough to give me some space in your paper.

In narrating the history of the overbridge Mr. Desai states that owing to the difference of opinion between the people of the East and the people of the West, the matter was kept in abeyance, and that by pressure from the residents of the West, the resolution was passed committing the municipality to expend the entire cost of the bridge. Mr. Desai happily forgets that he was a member of the Committee appointed at the citizen's meeting at Vile Parle held on 20th May, 1934, to forward copies of resolutions and to devise all necessary measures to ensure due, effective and prompt executions of these resolutions. It was thereafter that the Municipality passed resolution No. 39 of 27-5-1934, which is worded in terms of the resolutions of public meetings referred to above. He mentions in his letter that only the ladies on the western side were affected. On 11th May 1934, the citizens of Vile Parle including my friend Mr. Desai in protesting against the indifference of the municipality urged five grounds. The other four reasons have apparently escaped his memory. I said the letter it was also urged that the municipality cannot shirk for want of funds, for on the solution of this problem will depend the success of the market scheme. Resolution No. 61 of the General Board, dated the 10th June, 1934, was then passed embodying the agreement Mr. Desai is a great respecter of contract. One wonders, therefore, what he thinks of the obligations arising thereon. Perhaps he feels the passing of the compromise agreement for two bridges satisfies this resolution, as well as pleases Mr. Gopiram, and he can rest on his laurels.

Dealing with the municipality's application for loan, I must admire the loyalty of Mr. Desai. The application for a loan culminated in a letter from the Collector, dated the 6th of June 1935. This letter was placed on the agenda of the meeting held on 18th August, 1935. 14th September, 1935 and 20th October, 1935 and though not disposed of, has not seen the light of the day. The President in his letter, dated 26th January, 1937, to the Collector seemed to have conveyed that want of sanction was due to the delay on the part of Government. An explanation was given to the Collector as to the exact meaning. Mr. Desai now even states that necessary sanction was not forthcoming immediately, but waters it down by his next sentence. Perhaps Mr. Desai can explain the sudden removal from the agenda of the Collector's letter, dated the 6th June, 1935.

I do not quite understand what Mr. Desai means by "Mr.

Gopiram was then already in negotiations." I find that by resolution No. 25 of the General Board, dated the 1st May, 1935, the municipality regretted its inability to accept the proposal of Mr. M. T. Engineer on behalf of Mr. Gopiram on the terms mentioned in his letter, dated 20-12-34. A Special Committee was thereafter appointed comprising of Messrs Caesar D'Mello, G. E. Desai and P. J. Shroff on 28th November, 1935. The Committee felt handicapped by the vagueness of the reference but they recommended that an offer be made to Mr. Gopiram on certain lines. The Board made an offer to Mr. Gopiram on 22nd December 1935. By resolution No. 305 of 19th January, 1936, a fortnight's time was given to accept or reject. Mr. Gopiram dragged on. Eventually Mr. Desai moved the resolution of 12th March, 1936, withdrawing the offer made to Mr. Gopiram in view of public feeling in the matter. This resolution has not been rescinded nor modified. If Mr. Desai held this view in March, 1936, one wonders how circumstances changed in January, 1937. He has never clearly explained it at any meeting, but in his clever fashion has made out a case. He says pressure was effective. What a pity that Mr. Desai was a prey to the pressure alleged by him. Again he says that the municipality did not see it fit to expedite the loan. Mr. Desai will do best to institute an enquiry as to why the letter suddenly disappeared from the agenda, rather than repeat the same argument.

Mr. Desai states that the matter drifted again until a communication was received from the railway company. One's memory might fail, but reference to available papers can aid the memory. The President by his letter dated 21st November, 1936, writes to the railway appointing 27th November 1936 to discuss the bridge question. Mr. Panthaki, the Secretary of the Municipality, was sent to discuss with the railway and they sent a plan fixed in consultation with him on 14th December, 1936. Mr. Gopiram sent a letter dated 28th December, 1936, requesting an interview with the Board. Then again letters dated 5th and 16th January 1937 to Mr. Gopiram on the initiative of the President are sent. I submit time was spent in expediting Mr. Gopiram's bridge, forgetting the execution of one's duty. Mr. Desai considers that the heavy liability to the District Local Board for primary education as well as to the Government was sufficient reason to consider Mr. Gopiram's offer. Mr. Desai has a happy knack of denying various liabilities on legal grounds, and then humbly submitting. I am glad to note that he now admits the liability on primary education. Comparatively speaking the financial position was not weakened. Mr. Gopiram's offer is considered by Mr. Desai as a God-send, but was back-door negotiations playing the game? Will Mr. Desai state who approached Mr. Gopiram? Will Mr. Desai explain why Mr. Gopiram did not put the stipulation mentioned by him? Will Mr. Desai explain why Mr. Gopiram was not invited before the Board in accordance with his letter of 28th December, 1936? The goose was cooked and we had to eat it, on

17th January, 1937, without previous intimation to that effect.

Mr. Desai admits that the item was introduced as an urgent matter though not on the agenda. He, however, asserts that the resolution was passed after a full and free discussion. It is a misstatement of fact to state that the discussion began without a dissentient. The President did not take the sense of the House as to whether the matter should be discussed in spite of the protest. The subject was jammed down our throats. It was not true to state that there was a free and full discussion. It was Mr. Desai who tried to formulate something to win the support of the House. It was not a matter of surprise that three of his colleagues voted against it and his honoured friend Mr. Goculbhai Bhatt remained neutral and his other erstwhile supporter Mr. Shroff took the opportunity of leaving the hall when po! was demanded for reasons obvious. Can Mr. Desai explain why Mr. Parthy who voted for the proposition immediately stated that he did so under a misapprehension? I remained neutral because I was disgusted that no proper opportunity was given for a full and frank discussion. The Andheri members who voted did so only because no money was to be spent out of the municipal coffers. Why was no opportunity given to the public in deference to whose wishes Mr. Desai himself had moved for the rejection of the Marwari's offer in March 1936? Why was no opportunity given to the public to contribute the cost of the Station Bridge if the Municipality had no funds? The Press reported the proceedings of this meeting. Why was no contradiction sent? I congratulate Mr. Desai on defending the President, but it is not fair on him to sling mud. At all the subsequent meetings, the discussion ended abruptly by the dissolution of the meeting. It is absurd to suggest that the opposition had their revenge and gave expression to feelings. I must state that the legal queries raised by me at a meeting when our Legal Adviser was silently brushed by the President were set aside, though I made several attempts to get an answer. Further the point of order raised by me was never decided by the President. He was wise enough to postpone doing so, and fortune favoured the brave. All attempts made by me to guide fell on deaf ears. I eventually found out the objective. It had to go through, and the letter of the railway was sought as a lever to trap the unwary. The desired effect was achieved, thanks to the cleverness of Mr. Desai. Mr. Desai's pill might be swallowed by others, but it was too big to get down my throat.

Dealing with the meeting of the 10th instant, when the letter of the Collector was considered, the remark that the Councillors betrayed a complete want of backbone, consistency and character is unwarranted. A very large majority of the Parle Councillors were consistently in favour of the bridge to the north of the station bridge. The compromise reminds me of the story of the spider to the fly. The fly fortunately managed to get its freedom through the maze. The resolutions of the 10th instant will not 'per se' invite the Collector to veto the resolution under Section 174 but persons responsible for the various conflicting resolutions brought about the invocation of Section 173 and he does not need Mr. Desai's opinion as to whether the resolution falls within Section 174. Mr. Desai can keep his legal opinion for himself and for those who want it from him. Play the game Mr. Desai!—Yours, etc.

J. W. GOMES.
Bombay April 30.

Income Tax Act: Its Anomaly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Up to the year 1933 income-tax on the income of the deceased person till the date of his death was not chargeable, and at the same time no one representing the estate of a deceased person could recover any refund due to such estate. By a subsequent change in the Act, section 24(B) was introduced whereby income of the deceased person is now taxed in the hands of its executors, administrators or other legal representatives as if they were the assessee to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the charge.

The instructions to the Manual in connection with this section state 'inter-alia' that the executors, administrators and other legal re-

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Big And Small

K. N. SHAH, (Ahmedabad) appeals to the British Government to rise to the occasion and show its political sagacity by ending the present constitutional impasse. The Coronation should be marked by liberalising and improving the Government of India Act, and by definitely promising to grant India complete Dominion Status at an early date. "Big Empires and small empires go all together."

Law Students' Grouse

FAIRNESS observes that the question papers set for the recent 1st L.L.B. examination were rather ambiguous and unexpected especially in constitution law and Jurisprudence, and he, therefore, appeals to the examiners "to be liberal and charitable in their valuations."

Mughbat Mavalis

D. K. M. and some other residents of Mughbat locality bring to the attention of the authorities that certain well-known mavalis are terrorising the area. They pray, that prompt action should be taken to stop the harassment.

Cinema Suggestions

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the All-India League of Films Censorship suggests that children below 14 years should be debarred from attending the average films. The correspondent also request the owners of film companies to properly scrutinise a story before it actually goes for filming.

Railway Connection

K. K. IYER (Lucknow) complains against the stoppage of train connections to the Grand Trunk Express from Lucknow and Cawnpore, as it has caused a good deal of inconvenience especially to people travelling to South India.

representatives shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and reliefs to which the deceased would have been entitled, had he been alive. To illustrate the point let us assume that Mr. X died in August 1936 after submitting his return of income for the accounting year from 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936 declaring an income of Rs. 6,000 less Life Assurance premium Rs. 1,000 actually paid. The business was carried on in the name of "X and Co.", Mr. X being the sole proprietor. At the time of assessment somewhere in October 1936 the widow of the late Mr. X was called upon to produce the books and other evidence in support of the return.

Now the Income-tax authorities quietly hold the widow as the successor under section 26 and disallow the claim of Life Assurance premium of Rs. 1,000 paid by the deceased, and the widow is taxed on the income of Rs. 6,000 in the name of "X and Co." under which style the widow has to null on for some time anyhow. The reason for this procedure being that section 24(B) is applied only in case of property and other income exceeding the business income which under similar circumstances is assessable under Section 26 (Succession). This is a case of clear hardship to the assessee.

The Income-tax authorities, indeed, do realise the hardship and do as usual sympathise with the assessee in such cases, but they are helpless in absence of clear legislation on the point.

The British experts who have recently submitted their Enquiry Report have recommended the amendment of section 26 (succession) to provide for the assessment of profits of the "previous year" on the persons who actually received these profits, with powers if necessary, to recover the tax from the existing owners of the business.

But this recommendation if adopted will not have the desired effect of removing the defect in the above stated circumstances. It may, therefore, be suggested that a proviso to section 24(B) to cover such cases should suffice to remove such an anomaly and consequently the resulting hardship.

Yours, etc.
NARIMAN D. ADENWALLA.
Government Diplomat and Registered Accountant.
Bombay, May 4

A Poona Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The report of the "Times of India's" correspondent published in its issue of the 17th of April, 1937, "a public meeting of the Muslims in Poona", held at the Islamia Hall under the auspices of the Anjumane Fidayane Islam and Anjumane Faizul Islam, has filled me with surprise and amusement. As far as I am aware such a meeting was never advertised in Poona; and if a few Muhammadans collected together without any intimation to the public elected a president and passed a few resolutions. It is hardly fair to call such a gathering, a public meeting. It appears that if at all there was one, was like many others, which in the past have been reported by the said correspondent.

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as public meetings, and had as little to do with the public, as any other assemblage of a few individuals met together for the purpose of airing their views.

As far as I am aware the Muslims of Poona in no way disapprove of the action of the leader of the Muslim League Party. On the contrary they fully realise the difficulties that lay in his way in securing a working majority in the Assembly, and thoroughly appreciate his unwillingness to form a Cabinet doomed to failure at the outset. As an individual, he might or might not have acted otherwise, but as the leader of an important group in the Assembly, he owed certain duties

to that group, and if, in consultation with his followers, he intimated to H. E. the Governor, his inability to form a Cabinet, his action cannot be construed as refusal to help the Governor. In any case he has been true to the principles of the Muslim League, and faithful to his own party, which is more than can be said of Mr. Lall Mohamed Chaudhary, who, having been elected member of the District Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League for Poona, now consented, as reported, to be president of a meeting, held to condemn the action of the leader of the Muslim League Party. At least he should have resigned from the Muslim League, as Mr. Hoosainally Rahimtulla has done, before presiding at meetings held to disapprove of the action of the League Party in the Assembly. Even then his action would have been more liable to blame than that of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehalvi.

With regard to the confidence expressed in Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, who resigned from the Muslim League, to accept office against the mandate of its president and of the party in the Assembly, one can only ask, will the desire to represent and advance the Muslim cause in the Assembly prove stronger than the desire to retain office?—Yours etc.,
SYED ASHRAFALI.
Mutawalli Aina Masjid Janat and ex-Municipal Councillor.
Poona, April 19.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Gold Quiet And Wheat Easy But Rubber Higher

On Tuesday cross rates ruled steady. NEW YORK COTTON BETTER. New York cotton displayed better tendency on improved technical position of the market. SILVER UNCHANGED. London gold was quiet and silver unchanged. WHEAT EASY. Wheat was easy in the absence of speculative support. Base metals were lower. Rubber was shade higher. SECURITIES QUIET. The London Stock Exchange was fairly active but later slackened on realising. Gilt-edged securities were quiet with little doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 97.	New York, May 4
Previous closing	12.77
To-day's opening	12.81
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing	12.83
Difference	plus 06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 97.	Liverpool, May 4
Previous closing	7.11
To-day's opening	7.13
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing	7.14
Difference	plus 03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 225
July August	Rs. 232-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4. Cotton exhibited better tendency where confidence was prompted by the improved stock market despite small outside interest. Trading in October option commenced at 12.81 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices later tended to rise on better technical position and favourable crop outlook, touching 12.84. New York cotton finally closed at 12.83 with a rise of 6 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4
The following were the opening ranges:
July (13.05/13.02) 13.03/13.02
October (12.77/12.75) 12.82/12.81
December (12.75/12.75) 12.80/12.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:
American May (7.16) 7.19
American July (7.29) 7.22
Egyptian March (10.80) 10.63
Egyptian May (10.65) 10.78

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 4
Broach cotton for July August moved between Rs. 232-5 and Rs. 232-3 at night. The rate at 3.30 p.m. closed at Rs. 233-8 Broach April May was Rs. 6 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 4
The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:

FEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1/4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1/2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£22 paid) £21 3/4 paid and value
Dunlop May (£25 1/4 sellers) £25 1/4
Lightning May (£23 1/4) £23 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (10 value) 10 3/16 buyers
Forward July September (10 3/16 paid value) 10 7/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4
Liverpool wheat opened with July at 110 and October 102 3/8. The market was quiet and lower in sympathy with overseas advice. Trading was light and confined to trade. Later distant positions became steady owing to not too favourable north American weather reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4
Chicago wheat opened steady with July quoted at 119. The market later became nervous and prices remained stationary on lack of speculative support.

3 1/2 P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation
Bombay, May 4
The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-2 at 2 p.m. The closing quotations at 5 p.m. was Rs. 94-3.
Fluctuations were as follows:
Opening 94 0 0
Highest 94 3 0
Lowest 94 0 0
Closing 94 3 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 4
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £89 3/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 4
3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£95-55) £95-55
4 1/2 per cent 1958-59 (£114) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, May 4
3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105) £105 7/8
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 7/8) £77
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/8) £102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £102 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£100 3/4) £100 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4
2.30 p.m.
Industrials, oils and tins were good otherwise markets generally were quiet after being firm and fairly active on general buying.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Seconco Preference (15-9) 15-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (80-4 1/2) 80-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 3/4
Mineral Industries (19-8) 21-0
Prichard Johnson (45-9) 45-6
Imperial Chemical (37-1 1/2) 37-2
Woolworth Ordinary (78-9) 78-6
Realisation 1930 (£94) £94
Dunlop Rubber (33-0) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 40-3
Ford Motors (28-4 1/2 ex dividend) 27-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-10 1/2
Caracas A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-10 1/2) 151-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-9) 32-0
Distillers (112-0) 114-0
Breadfords Dyers (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
British Celanese (£8 3/8) £8 5/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (49-8) 49-6
Courtauld's Ordinary (52-6) 52-5
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 11-5
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-10 1/2) 30-9
Inter Nickels (61-3) 62 ex div
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (68-9 ex dividend) 72-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£105) £105

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-8) 19-8
Donar Tea (35-4 1/2) 50-0
Empire of India (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-0) 41-0
Gula Kelampayan (41-8) 42-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-6 ex dividend) 39-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandya (50-0) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 18-3
Rio Tinto (£19 1/2) £20-7 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (63-8) 64-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £13 1/8
Gedule New (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
New Modders (£28 3/4) £28 3/8
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 35-0
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£50) £51 1/4
Anglo Iranian (106-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Burma Oil (107-8) 110-7 1/2
Musical Eagle (19-9) 19-9
Shell Transport (109-4 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£45) £45 3/4

HUME HALL SHARES

Great Western (£59) £59 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£28 7/8) £30 1/8
L N E R Delf (£4 3/4) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 1/4) £23 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£126 3/4) £126
London Transport 'C' Stock (£85) £84

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4
Opening rates were as follows:
General Motors (dol 53 3/8) dol 59 1/8
N Copper Mining (dol 51 3/4) dol 51 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 102) dol 102 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 137) unchanged.

GOOD INVESTMENT SUPPORT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Quietly Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, May 4. On the Stock Exchange further good investment support added to some revival of speculative inquiry resulted in a strong upward movement throughout wherein kaffirs, leading oils and industrials especially were prominent. Confidence continues to return as fears of technical difficulties gradually subsiding. The recent upward trend in most leading commodities slowed down by lack of buying interest in view of approaching holidays. Wall Street was quietly firm.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 3. Messrs. Battilana and Karani have received the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:

Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com. 54
Amr. Power & Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A 54
Amr. Fom. Power Pfd. 7 p.c. 53
Electric P & Light 7 p.c. Pfd. 73
General Electric Common 19
United Corporation 15
American Tel. & Tel. 167
Western Union Tel. 62
Baltimore & Ohio Rly. 83
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. 59
Erie Rly. 46 1/4
New York Central Rly. 38
Republic Steel 38
Republic Steel 101 1/2
Anacosta Copper Mining 51 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada 60
General Motors 58
General Electric 53 1/2
Coppers miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:
Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 94/2; four per cent loan 96/10; 11/2 small lot; five per cent U P 1944 110/8
Banks: Central 33 small lot; Imperial fully paid 153/0; do. 373 small lots; Reserve Bank 125/12
Railways: Arrah Sasaram 64; Bankura Damodar 88; Bhaktiarpur Bihar 64; Howrah Amta 114; Howrah Seakhalia 88; Mysminah Bhairab Bazar Rebata 88; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 103/8; Mayurbhanj 62; Saraserajganj 96.
Cottons: Elgin Mills pref 146; do. orgy 110; Kesaram 6/12; Muir Mills ordy 285
Coals: Amalgamated 26; Bhalgore 3/2; Burrakur 17/4 ex div; Mundulpo 6/8; Pench Valley 36/6; Standard 34 ex div; Bengal 327; Ghusick and Muslia 3/6; Marla 14/8; New Beorboom 15/12 Seebpore 19/12 premium; Calcher 2/7.
Jutes: Albion 233; Auckland 183 small lot; Bally 178 small lot; Bharat Jute 26/4; Howrah 54/8; Kamarhatti 328; Lansdowne 187; National 22/8 small lots; Ramchandra ordy 9; Anglo India 267; Barnagore 144 small lot; Chitaval 137; Gouperou 595 small lot; Reliance 67.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/10; Consolidated Tin 7/4; Indian Copper 3/8; Howrah Copper 3/1; Upper Ganges Electric 11/8; Indian Iron and Steel 48/2; Kumardhobi Engineering pref 104; British India Corporation ordy 3/13; do. pref 143; British Burma Petroleum 6/3; Assam Saws 1/4; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 20; India General Navigation ordy 128/8; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 195.
Teas: Dauracherra 2/12; Hansqua 10/8; Sonai River pref 140—A. P.

Cawnpore Sugar

Cawnpore, May 1.
Rs. 8 p.
Ryam 6 1/2
Champaran 6 1/2
Samastipur 6 1/2
Jajpura 6 1/2
Lohat Siding 6 1/2
Motha 6 1/2
Chandpatiya 6 1/2
Narkatiya 6 1/2
Marhowrah 6 1/2
Pachrukhi 6 1/2
Perabpur 6 1/2
New Saven 6 1/2
Gaurepur 6 1/2
Sarayan 6 1/2
Sasamoa 6 1/2
Ghughly 6 1/2
Pharenda 6 1/2
Walterganj 6 1/2
Munderwa 5 6 0 0

Tenders For Treasury Bills

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th May 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,25,50,000. Tenders for Rs. 99-12-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 allotted approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Re. 1-0-0 per cent per annum. Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th May 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 14th May 1937. Other conditions are as usual. During the week ended the 30th April 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,54,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 4.
Cwts.
Wheat 21,310
Linseed 4,156
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 1,763
Gingellyseed 1,254
Peppercorn 1,541
Groundnuts 1,816
Castorseed 22,983
Rice 722
Myrabollams 5,076
Cottonseed 3,421
Gram 3,384
Barley 241
Bajree 2,479
Indian Sugar 20,003
Coal 678

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date	653,300	671,200
Receipts yesterday	11,000	5,000
Exports to date	505,600	544,300
Stock at Ports	161,400	183,400
Stock at Interior	131,800	177,000
Stock at Liverpool	96,500	73,100
Visible Supply	450,600	491,200
Quantity in sight	122,970	116,000
Quantity out of sight	110,430	97,500

Osaka Sampo

Osaka, May 4.
275.40 plus 80
263.90 — 100
262.30 — 30
257.90 plus 130

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 4. Silver Line ss Silvery of 2620 reg tons Captain W H Miller arrived from Karachi with general cargo. The Eastern Steam New ss Hashani of 282 reg tons Captain S H E Khalil arrived from Calicut, Badagry, Tellicherry via Ponnani with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

M M ss Chantala of 1420 reg tons, Captain F Pattinson sailed for Calcutta via Colombo, Pondicherry with same bottom cargo. T M ss Rajput of 2698 reg tons, Captain G P Rosh sailed for Sabang with wheat ballast. O S Kaisha ss Fukayo Maru of 3405 reg tons, Captain W Yano sailed for Karachi via Gutch, Kudla with local same bottom cargo. F F Campbell ss President Harrison of 6838 reg tons Captain H J Elman sailed for New York via Lava with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading: S S Kyeles (L E) for Karachi, Europe. American ports. S S Dalgona (M M) for Aden, American ports via London. S S Lahore (M M) for Karachi, Aden, Europe ports via London.

JUTE SHARES DULL

Coals Easier

Calcutta, May 4. Jutes were dull. Coals were easier. Teas were neglected. Apart from sustained enquiries for Indian Iron and Steels, Burma Corporations and Indian Electric Corporation section was featureless. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations: Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 94/2; four per cent loan 96/10; 11/2 small lot; five per cent U P 1944 110/8. Banks: Central 33 small lot; Imperial fully paid 153/0; do. 373 small lots; Reserve Bank 125/12. Railways: Arrah Sasaram 64; Bankura Damodar 88; Bhaktiarpur Bihar 64; Howrah Amta 114; Howrah Seakhalia 88; Mysminah Bhairab Bazar Rebata 88; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 103/8; Mayurbhanj 62; Saraserajganj 96. Cottons: Elgin Mills pref 146; do. orgy 110; Kesaram 6/12; Muir Mills ordy 285. Coals: Amalgamated 26; Bhalgore 3/2; Burrakur 17/4 ex div; Mundulpo 6/8; Pench Valley 36/6; Standard 34 ex div; Bengal 327; Ghusick and Muslia 3/6; Marla 14/8; New Beorboom 15/12 Seebpore 19/12 premium; Calcher 2/7. Jutes: Albion 233; Auckland 183 small lot; Bally 178 small lot; Bharat Jute 26/4; Howrah 54/8; Kamarhatti 328; Lansdowne 187; National 22/8 small lots; Ramchandra ordy 9; Anglo India 267; Barnagore 144 small lot; Chitaval 137; Gouperou 595 small lot; Reliance 67. Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/10; Consolidated Tin 7/4; Indian Copper 3/8; Howrah Copper 3/1; Upper Ganges Electric 11/8; Indian Iron and Steel 48/2; Kumardhobi Engineering pref 104; British India Corporation ordy 3/13; do. pref 143; British Burma Petroleum 6/3; Assam Saws 1/4; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 20; India General Navigation ordy 128/8; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 195. Teas: Dauracherra 2/12; Hansqua 10/8; Sonai River pref 140—A. P.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 4.
July August 79.70 plus 40

Why Not Trolley Buses For Bombay

(Continued from Page 6.) port, that the cost of heavy oil would amount to the cost of power for a trolley bus. Moreover, a uniform system of transport lowers the overhead charges due to simplicity of management and plant. Track repairs and renewals for tram are much higher than for a trolley bus. There are many cases in England where tram overhead system on being converted to trolley bus showed enormous savings to cover the losses of the tram. All this might be true in England but not in Bombay. Fortunately B. E. S. T. enjoys a monopoly of both services. Had Diesel buses been owned by a different, concern the tramway company would have been forced to think hard of the economy of tram. For trolley bus services abroad were the outcome of growing competition of petrol omnibus services as shown by R. A. Bishop in his book already mentioned, and it requires no explanation if the Diesel is in the field of competition with its lower cost of fuel.

Tram Competition.

The higher fares of the B. E. S. T. bus services can only be justified by two factors. Either the operating cost of the buses is higher even with its low cost of fuel or even if low it is maintained at that level to keep the tram traffic. If the Diesel buses were owned by another concern it would lower the fares in proportion with its lower cost of fuel and would attract all the traffic of the tram due to its speed, comfort and safety while boarding them. From the latter point of view the tram seem to have an artificial traffic maintained by the services which vanishes the moment the monopoly is broken, assuming that Diesel bus service is cheaper than tram. If on the other hand the Diesel bus is not cheaper, it is obvious that a system having one type of vehicle for transport, is

Jinnah Lectures On Problem Of Minorities In India

Says Congress Programme Of Solving Poverty And Hunger Is To Place Cart Before Horse

No progress could be made towards the achievement of full responsible Government by the people of India unless the minorities problem was solved. Once that was solved Indians could put up a United Front and march hand in hand towards the goal, said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, on Tuesday evening at the Green's Hotel before a gathering of members of all communities. The subject of the lecture was "The Minorities Problem" and the speech was delivered under the auspices of the Indian and European Progressive groups. Mr. P. G. Wade, the Chairman of the Progressive Group, introduced the speaker of the evening and said that he had taken great interest in Mr. Jinnah and his activities in the political field. JINNAH'S SPEECH. Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of his speech said that he had attached the greatest importance to the question of minorities ever since he entered the Indian National Congress in 1906. When the Muslim League adopted its creed as the attainment of full Responsible Government for India, he readily joined it. Apart from the several organisations in the country the two very important political organisations were the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, both of them agreeing so far

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4.
Following a rise of 10 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 233 1/2 for Broach J/A, delivery and declined to Rs. 232 1/2 on general selling by Bazar operators. The market was quiet and business was restricted.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points and it opened 2 points up but local market was quiet at Rs. 232 1/2. It appears that the local market is acting in anticipation of weakness in New York cotton. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	233 1/2
New Broach A/M	232 1/2
Oomra May	215 12 0
Oomra July	218 8 0
New Oomra D/J	220 0 0
Bengal May	184 8 0
Bengal July	187 4 0
New Bengal D/J	180 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 4	
Extra	Spring Fine FG Good
M G—	192 189 186 183
Bengal U P	192 189 186 183
Punjab	222 217 214
Oomra No. 3	238 233 230 227
C.P. No. 1	227 221 217
C.P. No. 2	233 231 228 225
Bengal A/M	241 239 236 233
Surat	290 287 284
Rajpala	287 285 282 279
Navsari	302 300 297 294

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 4	
Bengal Superfine	192 1/2
Bengal Fine	187 1/2
C.P. 1	238 1/2
C.P. 2	233 1/2
Arvi	213 1/2
Ellichpur	213 1/2
Barar	210 1/2
Khamgaon	205 1/2
Mulkapur	203 1/2
Khandesh	203 1/2
Jalna/Sailu	209 1/2
Burwah Sanavad	187 1/2
Mathia	229 1/2
Broach Fine	229 1/2
Punjab/American	229 1/2
Sind, N.T.	207 1/2
Punjab 288F	207 1/2
Jagdish-Ankleshwar	227 1/2
Kim-Kosamba	222 1/2
Surat	285 1/2
Navsari	297 1/2
Kampala	415 1/2

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Bombay, May 4	
Since 1st Sept.	
In full-pressed bales	2 days This year
Khandesh	149 221,693
Central India	140 167,415
Barar and Nagar	50 96,459
Hyderabad Garani	759 549,170
Central Provinces	125 111,514
Total Oomras	1,275 1,449,470
Dholera	2,657 90,170
N W Provinces	9 3,960
Rajputana	81 81,963
Sind Punjab	245 337,944
Coomra	1,761 300,443
Bombay and Dharwar	24 29,269
Western Northern	4 29,953
Coastal	3 7,925
Timorevel and Cambodia	3 14
Persian	10,556
American	283,510
Egyptian and African	1,539 283,510
Comilla, Burma and	22
other sorts	7,623 2,610,745

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th April	
In full-pressed bales	Yesterday This year
Europe	1,359 1,092,585
Japan and China	25,027
Coast Ports	197,763
Up-country by Rail	17,851
Afloat in harbour	1,755,533
for Europe, China and Japan	
Total	1,559 1,755,533

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st May	
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-36	2,603,122
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,395,200
Increase	207,922

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES	
New York-Liverpool	4.93 3/4
Bombay-Liverpool	7.16 Rs. 5 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-Liverpool	7.16 Rs. 5 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 1937 234 1/2-Liverpool July 7.19 Rs. 7 1/2 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay-Liverpool	241 1/2-Liverpool May 1937 207 Rs. 6 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York	17.85
Broach J/A 1937 234 1/2-New York July 13.00 Rs. 57 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4	

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 3	
Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 227 1/2; Highest 228 1/2; Lowest 227; Closing 228 1/2	
Broach July/Aug. Op. 233 1/4; Highest 235; Lowest 233 1/4; Closing 234 1/4	
Broach D/J. Op. 240 1/4; Highest 242 1/4; Lowest 240 1/4; Closing 242 1/4	
Oomra May Op. 215 1/2; Highest 216 1/4; Lowest 215 1/2; Closing 216 1/4	
Oomra July Op. 218 1/2; Highest 219; Lowest 218 1/2; Closing 219	
Oomra D/J. Op. 219 3/4; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 219 3/4; Closing 221 1/4	
Bengal May Op. 185 1/2; Highest 186 1/4; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 186 1/4	
Bengal July Op. 188 1/2; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 188 1/2; Closing 188 3/4	
Bengal D/J. Op. 180 1/2; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 181 1/2	
T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-5-37) Rs. 7	
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 32	

Trade Buying And Short Covering In New York

OPERATORS AWAIT FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

Complaints Of Too Much Rain With Insect Activity

Bombay, May 4.
On Monday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady on short covering and trade buying a strict reserve was obvious on the cotton market where traders were awaiting financial developments abroad despite the firmness of the technical position and the fact that the crop outlook was generally favourable. The market opened steady but was very quiet. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and moderate trade and foreign buying with conicals scarce but later reacted on liquidation and local and New Orleans selling. Technical position was considered to be firm. There are complaints of too much rain in the Central Belt with insect activity and cool weather in the West. Finally trade buying and covering by shorts improved prices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with October 12.75, under improved buying a further rise of 5 points was reached during the first hour and October was quoted 12.80 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was active general selling and prices declined 15 points from the highest level and October was quoted 12.65 which was the lowest level reached in the afternoon but prices again steadied and closed at a net rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 13.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a net rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 13 points at 13.29c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 7.08. There was trade calling which met straddle selling and prices recovered on local covering. The market was steady and there were signs of confidence returning. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices gained 8 points at 7.36d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady and Saker futures closed at a decline of 10 points but Usper futures gained 10 points.

U. S. GOLD POLICY.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson write:—
Whilst the President of the United States has denied that there is any intention to alter the present policy of the United States in regard to the purchase of gold (and this for the time being should calm the minds of those who have been considerably upset by the rumours prevailing), still, there is a feeling about that there must be something going on behind the scenes, and even apparently unfounded gossip materially affects the judgment of many. It is more than probable that the authorities would much like to check the flow of gold towards their country, particularly at the present price, but any drastic steps taken in this direction are fraught with such complications and, indeed, direful consequences to the revival of prosperity to their own nationals, that it seems beyond belief that any serious action is likely to be taken, at any rate for the present. What has been going on in our own market has also been the cause of events in practically all commodities and it almost looks as if the authorities overseas welcome the effect of the initial rumours in checking the advancing tendency and speculative enterprise. As far as our own product is concerned, the official utterances proceeding from the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture also tend in the same direction. It is a somewhat dangerous policy for it not only curbs the pure speculator but it also dampens the enterprise of the trade generally and reduces legitimate buying power for the time being. Whilst a very large amount of liquidation has already taken place, we fear that still exists quite a considerable Bull position, most of which has been created on the final advance which took place some few weeks ago, so that those who were tempted in at that time are now facing material losses and any tendency to improve is immediately met by selling from disappointed holders. The market indeed requires fresh stimulus and unless new constructive factors appear we do not think that much buying

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, May 4	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent	£89 3/4
1931 or later	
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent	109 1/2
1950/55	£76 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£102 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£101 7/8
1961	
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£110 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£109 3/4
1960/90	
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110 3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and	
China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London reg.	£118
National Bank of India	£41 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 3	
Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F.	£13 2/6
May June sellers	
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.	£14 12/6
I. F. May June sellers	
Linseed Bombay London C.I.	£15 10/0
F. May June sellers	
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cent C.I.	£14 17/6
I. F. May June sellers	
Rapeseed Bombay Hull C.I.	£14 7/6
F. May June sellers	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, May 3	
London discount rate was unchanged	

will be attracted and that the general tendency will be of a sagging character.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest	
(10.8 a.m.)	12.80 plus 13
N. Y. October Lowest	
(1.15 p.m.)	12.65 — 02
Liverpool October Highest	7.14 plus 07
Liverpool October Lowest	7.06 — 31
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd.	
have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—	
Liverpool—Market steady. Shortage of contracts. Indian buying. Trade calling. Favour buying.	
Liverpool—There are signs of confidence returning owing to advance on the Stock Exchange. Dallas "Daily News Record" says, weather is too dry for the plant in Texas generally.	
New York—Market quiet. Largely local trading. Some scattered trade and foreign demand.	
New York—Poor business in spot cotton. Small business in dry goods restricting support. Too much rain east of Mississippi but there is a tendency to increase estimates of acreage.	
Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—	
Loan cotton sales estimated only 8,900 bales since 20th April. Mills report lack of orders but cotton is being completely orders in hand. New crop planting progressing favourably. Technical position of market warrants advance.	
Wheat—International demand is poor. Outlook for Winter wheat favourable. But Canada reports rain is needed for good results. Market healthy after the recent decline.	

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3	
July	12.00 plus 09
October	12.77 plus 10
December	12.75 plus 10
January	12.77 plus 12
March	12.80 plus 11
Middling Spot	13.50 plus 09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 3	
May	12.88 plus 20
July	12.89 plus 13
October	12.74 plus 12
Middling Spot	13.29 plus 13
11 a.m. Ranges:—	
July	12.97/12.97
October	12.75/12.75
December	12.72/12.72
Noon Call:—	
July	13.01
October	12.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 3	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China & Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3	
May	7.15 plus 07
July	7.17 plus 05
August	7.18 plus 04
September	7.18 plus 04
October	7.11 plus 04
November	7.06 plus 04
December	7.06 plus 04
January	7.06 plus 04
February	7.06 plus 04
March	7.06 plus 04
April	7.06 plus 04
Middling Spot	7.38 plus 08
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
July	7.15
October	7.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3	
May	10.45
June	10.69
July	10.64
September	11.15
F.G.F. Spot	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3	
Broach:—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.95
Fine (Good staple)	6.13
Superfine (Good staple)	6.28
UOMRA:—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.88
Superfine (No 1 staple)	6.03
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.18
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.92
Fully Good	5.02
Fine	5.17

LIVERPOOL RUBBER.

London, May 3	
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed	10 3/16
per lb. sellers	

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 3	
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3	
T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.93 7/2
Paris	108 24
Berlin	12 23
Madrid	87.00 nom.
Amsterdam	8.93 11/16
Brussels	29.23 1/4
Geneva	93.81
Milan	21.57 1/2
Prague	141.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 3	
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe May	45/9
Wheat Barilla Russia May	45/9
Wheat Barilla Russia June	45/9
Wheat South Australian June	46

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 4.
Yesterday London gold prices were raised by 2d. to £74-10. London-Paris Exchange rate was 1.11 points down at 108.24. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/4.

The local silver market was quiet and prices declined 1/16 to 20.5/16d. China sold and India bought. Business was small. Later on the market was very idle. New York silver prices were unchanged at 45 cents while Montreal futures were 5 points down to 15 points up for the current settlement. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There was some realising in silver while gold was believed that there will be no change in the general gold situation. It is true that Washington cannot take any drastic action as it will have adverse effect on the trade and business but on the other hand its hold-ings are also becoming burdensome. It is a frozen credit and must have its effect in the long run. There may be no definite lowering of gold prices in U. S. A. but landing charges that there can not be free imports of gold in U. S. A. There is no other alternative but to revise the present policy and think it risky to remain long of gold.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 3	
Ready	Rs. a. p.
July settlement	34 12 0
July settlement	34 11 8
SILVER—	
Ready	52 10 0
July settlement	52 12 0
July settlement	52 14 8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 3	
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/10/10
Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 3/8

Montreal Silver.

Montreal, May 3	
May	45.10 plus 15
July	44.95 — 05
September	45.05

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, May 4	
London market:—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£60 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£62 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£65 0 0
Bombay market:—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 55 6 0
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, May 3	
Copper	£ 58 0 0
Spelter	£ 24 17 6
Lead	£ 24 17 6
Antimony	£ 25 15 0
Note:—Prices improved on higher cash prices but speculative demand is small. Market looks like fluctuating and offers quick turns.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 4.
Our market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Foreign advice were steady but favourable outlook of U. S. wheat crop is checking speculative enterprise. The statistical position is good but much depends upon continental demand. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

Rs. a. p.	
Linseed May	8 4 6
Linseed September	8 6 6
Wheat May	5 9 6
Wheat September	5 10 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 3	
June 214-15-0	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Groundnuts And Seeds	
Bombay, May	
Castorseeds—	
May opening	34 13
May highest	34 14
May lowest	34 12
May closing	34 12
Castorseeds—	
September opening	37 5
September highest	37 6
September Lowest	37 3
September closing	37 3

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1937



Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, who has been elected Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation.

CONVENTION OF 'INTERIM' MINISTERS!

Jamnadas' Move For Anti-Congress Bloc

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR: May 2. The idea of holding a Convention of all the Minority Ministers in the six "Congress" Provinces seems to have been mooted by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in a circular letter to the Ministers, states "The Hiltavada," a tri-weekly English paper of the Servants of India Society.

The Journal further states:—The Chief Minister to the Central Provinces, it is understood, has supported the idea of holding such a Convention in order to adopt a common line of programme as far as possible, and has expressed the view that it should be convened immediately.

It is further understood that the C. P. Ministers are busy at Pachmarhi preparing their programme, which they propose to put up before the interim Ministers' Convention. The programme is expected to be ready by the middle of the month.

The programme will be discussed at the "Convention" and then released for publication. It is understood that the Minister for Education, C. P., and the Minister for Finance, C. P., will then undertake an extensive tour of the Province to woo the electorate.

CONGRESS PARTY LEADER'S MOVE

Summons Members Of C. P. Assembly

NAGPUR, May 4.

In a communication addressed to all the members of the provincial Legislative Assembly Dr. N. B. Khare, leader of the Congress Party, which is in a majority in the House says that it is proposed to hold a meeting of the members of the Assembly in Nagpur on May 11 and hopes that considering its importance, they would attend the meeting.

He refers to the peculiar situation that has arisen following the Governors' refusal to summon the meeting of the Assembly and says that the legislators should lose no time in demonstrating their true intentions to the electorate which Dr. Khare believes can effectively be done by the proposed meeting of the Assembly members.

Dr. Khare alludes to the formation of the minority Ministry in the province after the Congress' refusal to accept office and says that the Ministry hardly represents a Party and decidedly does not enjoy the confidence of the Legislature.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE RULER AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, May 4. The Maharaja of Travancore and the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai arrived here.—Reuter.

Rly. Carriages Blown Over By Storm.

BOMBAY: May 4.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. R., Dacca wires as follows:—Twenty wagons, one four-wheel brake-van, and one empty coupe of 273-Up Mixed were blown over by a heavy storm and capsized at mile 128.16, between Dagdi and Dharmakura at about 9.5 p.m. last night, blocking the main line. Down Train 230 and 217 Up Passenger train of date being transhipped at the site. No one was injured or killed. The block is expected to be removed by this afternoon.

"NOT ANTAGONISTIC TO CONGRESS"

Sir Gokulchand, Narang On Policy Of Hindu Mahasabha

LAHORE, May 4.

A significant statement of the Hindu Sabha policy made by Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, president of the Sabha, last night at a dinner given by the Sabha in honour of Sir Gokulchand and the retiring president, Mr. R. B. Lal, Lal, Lal, Lal.

Sir Gokulchand said: "I observe with regret that there is a widespread impression that the Hindu Sabha is antagonistic to the National Congress. This impression is erroneous and the sooner it is removed the better. There is no fundamental difference in the programmes of the Congress and the Sabha. The Sabha is not antagonistic to the Swaraj movement. Congress is manned mainly by Hindus and if real Swaraj does ever come Hindus, if they rise to the occasion and show good sense, will enjoy more power than any other community. It is therefore not only not incompatible with the programme of the Hindu Sabha to strive for Swaraj but it is in its own interests to strive to bring

Swaraj as near as possible." AT ONE WITH CONGRESS Sir Gokulchand said that the Sabha was at one with the Congress in the propagation of Swaraj, the popularisation of Hindi and Mahatma Gandhi's work for the uplift of Harijans and the encouragement of cottage industries. Sir Gokulchand concluded: "If Government does anything against Hindu interests the Sabha will not be lacking in a spirit of sacrifice. It will be prepared for any amount of suffering that may be required to vindicate Hindu rights. The Hindu Sabha's policy was neither unqualified co-operation nor non-co-operation." It may be recalled that Bhai Farmanand, the moving spirit behind the Hindu Sabha movement, in the course of a recent statement on the constitutional deadlock said: "I feel a strong impulse in me to support the Congress if it decides to give up fruitless agitation"—A. P.

No Peace Till India Is Free

Mahatma Will Assume Leadership, If Need Arises, Says Subhas

Subhas Sends His First Message After Release

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: May 4. Interviewed at Cawnpore, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose gave expression to his views on several matters for the first time after his release. Questioned whether there is any likelihood of Gandhi's re-entering politics, Mr. Bose said: "MAHATMA HAS ALREADY ENTERED POLITICS. WHAT IS IT AFTER ALL THAT IS HAPPENING IN THE COUNTRY. THERE IS NO DOUBT, IF NEED ARISES, MAHATMA WILL, ONCE AGAIN, ASSUME THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COUNTRY."

Mr. Bose condemned the attitude of the Government about Jute Mills Strike and said that the Government ought to consider the just demand of the strikers instead of trying to curb them and he drew attention to the recent visit of Hon. Mr. Suhrawardi who did not do anything to reassure the strikers when he visited the strike area. He continued that correspondence passed in this connection between the President of Trade Union Congress and the President of the Congress and the latter was shortly going to issue a statement about the former's request to hold an All-India Strike Day.

Replying the question about the attitude of the Socialist Party "vis-a-vis" the Congress Mr. Subhas Bose said that so far as party's work inside the Congress is concerned it was alright but there might be some difference of opinion about the methods adopted by the Party. He could not say definitely whether he would or would not join the Socialist Party.

Mr. Bose said that after stay of 4 or 5 months on hills he would re-enter politics. Mr. Bose also remarked that he is trying to learn Hindustani. He answered in Hindustani questions put in English.

He gave following message to the country: "Our fight is not yet over, struggle has to be continued till



Subhas Bose.

India wins freedom. In this sacred fight of ours everyone has to play his part. Let not anyone be found wanting at this hour of trial.

Kaira Workers' Conference

Sardar Patel To Preside: Plans To Push On Congress Work

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD, May 3.

A meeting of the Congress workers of Kaira District will be held at the Palaj, in Borsad Taluka, on May 7. Sardar Patel will preside and guide the deliberations. Sardar Patel will open the library building which has been founded in memory of the late Sir Bhallabhai Patel, Hero of Dharasana battle-field, who was an inhabitant of Palaj.

The meeting of the Congress workers, under the guidance of Sardar Patel will discuss about the formation of an organisation of the Congress workers of Kaira District which is to be named as "Khedda Jilla Sevak Sangh" in order to push forward the Congress and other social activities.

Taluka branches also will be organised through which efforts will be made to awaken the masses. The constitution of the "Khedda Jilla Sevak Sangh" has been prepared by Darbar Gopaladas which after being discussed in the meeting, will be published for the information of the public.

C. R.'S COMMUNICATION TO GOVERNOR

Forwards No-Confidence Declaration Of Legislators

MADRAS: May 4.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Assembly forwarded to-day the declaration of "no-confidence" in the present "Interim" Ministry, signed by 197 members to the Private Secretary to the Governor. In forwarding the same, Mr. Rajagopalachari says: "I enclose herewith and request you to place before His Excellency a communication expressing want of confidence in and denouncing the Ministry now functioning, signed by 167 members of the Madras Legislative Assembly out of the total strength of 215 and 30 members of the Madras Legislative Council out of the total strength of 54. The signatories have taken this step of submitting their opinion in writing as the meeting of the Legislature has not been summoned by His Excellency"—United Press.

NARIMAN TO PRESIDE OVER STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

POONA, May 4.

It is learnt that Mr. K. F. Nariman has consented to preside over the Deccan States Subjects Conference which is to meet shortly at Kuchdi, in Belgum District.

Dr. G. S. Khair will preside over the Students Conference which will meet there at the same time.—United Press.

COMPLAINT AGAINST EXCISE SUB-INSPECTOR

BATALA, May 3.

A complaint has been filed before the District Magistrate Batala, against an excise sub-inspector under sections 342, 323, and 504 I.P.C. (wrongful confinement, hurt and insult) by a touring theatrical company alleging interference with their performance and arrest of some of its members.

May 5 has been fixed for the hearing of the case.—United Press.

Rs. 20,000 For Mahabodhi Vidyalyaya

BENARES, May 3.

Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla has donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the Mahabodhi Vidyalyaya, whose foundation stone was laid by Pt. Tirdayanath Kunzru on April 29 on the occasion of the fourth death anniversary of Bhikku Shri Dhampal.—United Press.

It is understood that Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, and Mr. B. M. Sta'g, Financial Commissioner, Railway Board, are leaving Simla shortly to visit Bombay.

Ministers Fatten At Menials' Expense

Retrenchment Novelty In United Provinces

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Provincial Autonomy in U. P., it has now been revealed, was heralded on April 1, in a signal manner. It is understood that the Chhattari puppet Ministry, being unable to touch the salary of I. C. S. and other Imperial Services, decided to launch a mass attack upon menial servants including the "Chaprasis."

It is further understood that the new scale of pay for these poor creatures whose number runs probably into thousands has been introduced from that gracious day, namely April 1.

All "Chaprasis" and menial Government servants who are employed after July 1931 will be subjected to drastic cuts in salaries. Those receiving Rs. 12-8 monthly, for instance, will now get about Rs. 10 only.

As I.C.S. men are refusing to submit to any voluntary cuts in salaries, the puppet Ministry finds itself in dire mess having to face a deficit of Rs. 46 lakhs in the present financial year.

This deficit has been caused to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs by the Ministry's desire to woo the rural electorate and trying to grant extensive remissions to hailstorm sufferers if possible.

While Ministers have no moral scruples against directing their retrenchment, batteries on poor

Free Sweeper Better Than Slave Millionaire

Dr. Khan Saheb's Exhortation At Presentation Of Address In Lahore

LAHORE: May 1.

"THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD MORE WORTH HAVING THAN LIBERTY. I SHOULD PERSONALLY PREFER TO BE A SHOEMAKER, SWEEPER OR A HUMBLE MENIAL OF FREE INDIA THAN A SLAVE MILLIONAIRE," said Dr. Khan Saheb replying to an address presented to him at a monster meeting held last night under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

The address enumerated the services of Dr. Khan Saheb and his brother Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan in the cause of India's freedom and expressed the confidence that India would win her rightful heritage through the sacrifices of men like the Khan brothers, Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Dr. Khan Saheb said that he was

a Khudai Khidmatgar and his mission was to serve humanity. He appealed to Indians not to fight between themselves, and to the masses not to be led away by self-seekers.

"I myself will sacrifice my life, my property and my all for the achievement of freedom for India," concluded the Khan Saheb.—A. P.

EUROPEAN JAILED

POSED AS EDITOR OF "STATESMAN"

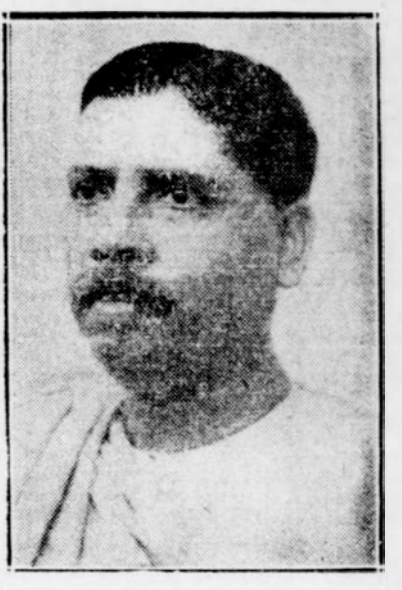
SIALKOT: (By Mail).

Orders were pronounced on Friday last in a case in which Barlow Barker, a European, stood charged with having cheated the Mount View Hotel, Sialkot, to the tune of Rs. 58-2 under section 420 I.P.C. in the court of a local Magistrate. The accused has been awarded eight months' hard labour.

It was stated by the prosecution that the accused falsely represented himself as the Editor of "Statesman" of Calcutta and stayed in the hotel from July 15, 1936 to July 20, 1936. He told the manager that he was out on tour to collect information about prominent persons, with a view to publishing a "Who is Who".

He went to Jammu and thence to Banhal to see the State officials there. He was asked to make payment of his bill for Rs. 58-2 on return. The accused did not turn up.

Enquiries made from the "Statesman" office at Calcutta revealed that there was no such man in its employ. Information was lodged with the police who placed the accused on trial with the same charges.—United Press.



Mr. S. K. Roy Chaudhury (Congress) who has been elected Mayor of Calcutta for the year.

END OF CAT AND DOG LIFE

Revelations In Murder Case

AHMEDABAD: May 2.

"My husband and myself used to lead a cat-and-dog life, and I was tired of my husband. Quite disgusted with the wretched life, I murdered my husband."

These were the grim words of a young woman of Chandkheda Village in North Daskroi Taluk, uttered before a Police Sub-Inspector, while answering a charge of the murder of her husband.

It is stated on April 24 last, while Bhala Jagu and his wife Raju were journeying to a village, the husband stopped a while on the way to take rest. Finding a good opportunity the accused, it is alleged, threw a brick at her husband, which struck him in the chest, rendering him unconscious. The accused, not satisfied with that, it is also alleged, gave full vent to her feelings by incessantly beating him with the brick till, at last, all his ribs were broken and he succumbed to injuries. Raju, however, ran away, leaving the corpse on the spot.

Later, a Police inquiry was instituted and Raju was arrested.—United Press.

GHASTLY MURDER OF ZAMINDAR'S SON

PATNA, May 4.

A ghastly murder of one Dularchand Gope (38), son of Babu Pokhi Mahton, a well-known zamindar of this district has been reported from Misi Village. The deceased was a young man of very good physique.

It is stated, on the night of the occurrence, Dularchand was sleeping in a "haliyan" 200 yards off his house, and in two other "haliyans" were sleeping some other persons. At dead of night eight persons came to the haliyan of the deceased and brutally stabbed him on the head.

In his struggle for life as the deceased moaned, his brother Ram Sunder Gope who was sleeping in the same haliyan, woke up and raised a hue and cry, whereupon several persons of the locality hurried to the scene. But the assailants made good their escape before their arrival.

The police have launched an investigation into the case, but no person has yet been arrested.—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU GOES TO HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD PRESIDENCY:

May 3.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the All-India Congress Committee who was absent from Hyderabad for about three months returned to-day.

The Hyderabad merchants are bestirring strong order to strengthen their position in commercial world and they are proposing to hold a conference shortly in Hyderabad. Prominent Bankers, Marwaris, Sahukars are taking keen interest.